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Urban Productive Safety Net Program Beneficiaries Livelihood and Food Security Status Assessment in Addis Ketema Sub-City Woreda 8.

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A research thesis submitted to the School of Commerce in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master's of Arts in Project Management

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Declaration

I hereby declare that this project management thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university, and all sources of material used for this thesis have been duly acknowledged.

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Certification

The undersigned certify that they have read and hereby recommend to Addis Ababa university school of commerce the thesis entitled “urban productive safety net program beneficiaries Livelihood and food security status assessment in Addis Ketema Sub-city Woreda-8 submitted by Harun Asefa” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of a master of project management.

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is about the urban productive safety net program beneficiaries' livelihood and food security status participation determinants and its contributions in Addis Ketema Sub-City Woreda -8. The researcher focused on the study area because of its dense population and is a concern for the city by the high rate of loss of capital and increased number of citizens living in poverty and due to geographical location. This research aims to fill in the gaps in knowledge about assessing UPSNP in reducing poverty rates in urban areas with the involvement of Addis Ketema Woreda-8. So, to fill these gaps, the research title is chosen. The study was significant because it was used by academics, researchers, policymakers, policy developers, planners, and program evaluators. The research was conducted using a mixed-methods approach, with both quantitative and qualitative methods. The beneficiaries assessed the overall engagement of the PSNP through their life and living conditions 1460 assessment by taking a sample of 314 respondents from Addis Ketema sub-city Woreda-8 from each cluster. The research conducted was through an administered questionnaire for the illiterate beneficiaries who had difficulty reading and responding to the questions at hand. For assessment, the study used SPSS data processing software. The research conducted was on the beneficiaries of PSNP former beneficiaries of public work due to the ending of the project's first phase.

Generally, on the side of the findings on attitudes of the community towards the project program results was the total score of all items about the project indicates that the food security was not affected by the project completed within the assigned looking at the total score of all things. The coefficient of multiple determinations (R^2) was estimated at 0.733, and the adjusted R^2 value also was 0.730. This means that 73.3% of the variation in the dependent variables is explained by the explanatory variables included in the model. Furthermore, the adjusted R^2 of 73.0%, which is significant, has consolidated the model's goodness; hence, it is the econometric significant and reliable. This showed that the model is fitted, and its goodness indicates the determinations of dependent variable explanations.

Keywords: *UPSP, Addis ketma, Sub-city, Woreda,*

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List of Acronyms

DS	Direct Support
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
GoE:	Government of Ethiopia
HFIAP:	Household Food Insecurity Access Prevalence
HFIAS:	Household Food Insecurity Access Scale
KII:	Key Informant Interview
MOA:	Minister of Agriculture
MoARD:	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
MoLSA:	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
MoUDH:	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing
MRA:	Minimum Recommended daily Allowance
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organizations
PDS:	Permanent Direct Support
PSNP:	Productive Safety Net Program
PW:	Public Work
SDG:	Sustainable Development Goal
SNAP:	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SP:	Social Protection
SSN:	Social Safety Net

UFSS: Urban Food Security Strategy

UJCFSP: Urban Job Creation and Food Security Program

UPSNP: Urban Productive Safety Net Program

WB: World Bank

WFP: World Food Program

WHO: World Health Organization

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Insecurity is defined as the inability or difficulty of all people to obtain nutritious and adequate food. If not relieved and sustained over time, it produces a vicious spiral of poverty and challenges long-term development (IFAD, 2014). Even if some countries in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa successfully reduce hunger and poverty, the overall prevalence of hunger and poverty continues to rise. Most people in these countries live in rural areas and rely on agriculture for livelihood. They become food insecure due to the prevalence of hunger and poverty (FAO, 2015) chronically.

In Southern Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, 34 percent of children under the age of five are stunted, which means that their growth and development are impaired as a result of poor nutrition, repeated infection, insufficient psychosocial stimulation, or if their height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the WHO Child Growth Standards median. In addition to the problems of stunting and wasting, Asia and Africa were home to roughly three-quarters of all overweight children globally, owing to bad diets. This condition was particularly concerning in Africa, which has the world's highest hunger rates and continued to rise slowly but steadily in practically all sub-regions. Nearly a third of the population (30.8 percent) in Eastern Africa was malnourished (UNICEF, 2019). Economic slowdowns and downturns resulted from the surge, climate, and conflict.

The safety net is social protection designed to combat poverty and poverty vulnerability. Safety nets are programs that provide predictable and reliable help through food, cash, or vouchers to those vulnerable to poverty, living in poverty, or facing food insecurity and other forms of hardship (WFP, 2017). Safety net programs can be delivered conditionally or unconditionally in-kind, or through cash or vouchers by the public sector (state, donors, NGOs), or by private players, according to Subarao et al. (1995) and Devreux (2002), as mentioned in Khan et al. (2013). (Individual or group charity, informal household arrangements, etc.).

Ethiopia is considered a fast-growing Sub-Saharan African country, yet, the country is still mired in widespread poverty, despite recent progress in alleviating extreme poverty. Despite significant reductions in poverty over the last five years, poverty remains high, at 29.6% in 2012 (MoFED) and 23.5 percent in 2015.¹ According to the MoFED study, the proportion of poor people in the country (poverty headcount index) was assessed to be 29.6% in 2010/11; while the ratio of the population below the poverty line stood at 30.4 percent in rural areas, it was expected to be 25.7 percent in urban areas.

Despite the considerable reduction, poverty in Ethiopia remains high, at 23% on a national basis, with significant disparities between rural and urban populations and regions of the country (UPSNP, 2015). The rate of urbanization increased by 4.63 percent due to the high rate of rural to urban migration, and the number of urban centers expanded (EPHI, 2019). Disorganized rural-urban migration, insufficient employment possibilities, a lousy market exchange system, poor service delivery, a terrible working environment, and the lack of regulated social protection for the poor are the fundamental reasons for food insecurity in urban Ethiopia (PIM, 2016). As a result, many urban residents were subject to rising food prices, food insecurity, unemployment, and underemployment (Simon et al, 2017). As a result, the Ethiopian government launched an Urban Productive Safety Net Program (UPSNP) as an extension of the rural Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP). In 2016, the UPSNP was launched in 11 main cities across Ethiopia (Adama, Assaita, Assosa, Dessie, Gambella, Hawassa, Harari, Jijjiga, and Mekelle) (MoLSA, 2016).

According to a 2016 assessment by Ethiopia's Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MoUDH), despite low levels of urbanization, the country's big and small cities were experiencing rapid expansion. Ethiopia was rated a middle-income country by 2025 if urbanization is prioritized. Poverty has increased in metropolitan areas as a result of rapid urbanization. In 2000, just 11% of Ethiopia's poor resided in cities; by 2011, that figure had risen to 14%. However, poverty rates in Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa, Ethiopia's two largest cities, have been far higher than this trend predicted (World Bank, 2015). Food insecurity is one of the issues that was discussed in Ethiopia. In Ethiopia's 319 Woredas, 8.3 million households are chronically food insecure (MoLSA, 2012).

Unemployment and underemployment were common among the urban poor, who faced food insecurity. The Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) has provided social protection to impoverished and chronically food insecure rural households since 2005. It has replaced emergency food handouts with a more dependable safety net to combat chronic and seasonal hunger. According to USAID (2015), the program is now being administered in eight Ethiopian regions: Afar, Amhara, Dire Dawa, Harari, Oromia, Somali, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR), and Tigray, with a caseload of 7.9 million people (expected to reach 10 million in the coming years as the recurrent transitory caseload was absorbed into the PSNP). The initiative has reduced the food gap at the household level, promoted diet diversity, improved access to social services, and stabilized assets.

Ethiopia's national SP strategy included the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP). PSNP was described in the policy as one of the food security initiatives meant to safeguard food insecure households by transferring cash and food during shocks such as drought and other natural disasters (MoLSA, 2012). In 2005, Ethiopia introduced PSNP as an SP initiative. As a result, the PSNP became Ethiopia's primary food security plan. It was intended to help 5 million chronically hungry people in specified areas. As a result of the PSNP's implementation in Ethiopia, the country's food security policy has improved, as has asset protection through predictable transfers, notwithstanding achievement inequalities between areas and recipients. In addition, the initiative has had some excellent effects in improving the lives of those affected and assisting with asset development. Furthermore, food insecurity in Ethiopia's metropolitan areas would be severe (Lavers, 2016; Messay, 2018).

UPSNP was implemented in the major cities/towns of the regional states and Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa, beginning in September 2016. Some 604,000 urban poor households were targeted for assistance in these cities. Given the city's enormous size and relatively high poverty rate, three-quarters of the recipients were targeted from Addis Ababa. The long-term program aims to reach 4.7 million impoverished people in 972 cities (MoUDH PIM, 2016). In 2016, the first round of targeting was completed. Households in the Gulele sub-city were the first to benefit from Addis Ababa's 11 sub-city interventions. Among Addis Ababa city Woredas, four are densely populated, with most elderly households and slum neighborhoods. The Addisu Gebya,

Kechene, and Shiro-Meda are part of this region (WB, 2015). This study aimed to assist users in the sub-city and woreda and provide information on the project's status if it was implemented and whether or not it was damaging to users. Following the UPSNP's recent introduction, there was insufficient research in this field. Several obstacles were identified regarding incorrect program implementation in the research area. The study was significant because it was used by academics, researchers, policymakers, policy developers, planners, and program evaluators. The researcher focused on the study area because there was a dense population, and it is a concern for the city by the high rate of loss of capital and increased number of citizens living in poverty due to geographical location.

This research attempts to determine the root causes of household food insecurity in urban communities, a factor of UPSNP participation. It was also determined what consequences PSNP had on the urban poor.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Ethiopia was mentioned as the fastest-urbanizing Sub-Saharan country, with an expanding urban population predicted in the future. According to MOFED (2006), due to a high rate of rural to urban migration and an increase in urban centers, urbanization grew by 4.4 percent. By 2050, urban populations are expected to be increased by 3.98 percent, with 42.1 percent of the entire population living in cities (MOFED, 2006). SP plays a crucial role in lowering the need for harmful coping methods in the event of shocks such as natural catastrophes, rising food and fuel prices, job loss, and various other issues (IEG, 2011). SP refers to policies and initiatives to protect people against danger and vulnerability. PSNP implementation in Ethiopia has multiple problems in addition to improving household food security. These challenges include a terrible method of targeting the poor that was froth with bias and corruption, as evidenced by the high inclusion ratio of non-poor households in the program (Fekadu and Ignatius, 2009). Other issues that have harmed the program include weak institutional ties, a lack of active community engagement in decision-making, and the community's preference to switch from cash to in-kind financial transfers (Muluken, 2019).

Because most people get their food from the market, Misgana (2018) claims that income and inflation substantially impact beneficiaries' food access stability. Furthermore, the program's

environmental engagement is critical in creating a healthy environment for residents by lowering pollutants, minimizing runoff, reducing heating, boosting land productivity, promoting soil fertility restoration, and contributing to community health (Misgana, 2018). According to Ephrem (2015), approximately 70% to 80% of Addis Ababa's population was poor. Despite Addis Ababa's rapid economic expansion, the city's impoverished population was growing simultaneously, indicating the need for poverty reduction interventions. Addis Ababa's city administration views urban PSNP as one of the most significant ways to achieve its aim of long-term poverty reduction and address the city's food insecurity issues. According to the Addis Ababa poverty study at the sub-cities and woreda level, 23 woredas, 69 woredas, and 26 woredas in Addis Ababa have extreme, modest, and low poverty levels. Addis ketma has ten woredas, four powerful and six modest poverty woreda, and more PSNP beneficiaries (21,612) than the other sub-cities (World Bank, 2016).

Studies were conducted on the Productive Safety Net Program in Ethiopia's rural areas. Tamene (2017) investigated the impact of the Productive Safety Net Program on household food security in Tach Gayint Woreda, South Gonder, to name a few. Hermela (2016) investigated the impact of PSNP on household resilience in the Oromiya region's Dodota District. Tesfaye (2015) investigated the effects of Ethiopia's PSNP on rural families' livestock holdings. A study on livelihood, poverty, food security, and the environment was conducted in Ethiopia's urban areas. Tesfaye (2016) investigated participants in the Dessie Urban HIV and AIDS Nutrition and Food Security Project. In contrast, Yibrah Hagos (2014) investigated the economic impact of PSNP on poverty in Tigray National Regional State. The influence of Addis Abeba City's urbanization on the peri-urban environment and livelihoods was investigated by Leulseged et al. (2011). Degefa (2008) investigated the poor urban food security condition in Addis Ababa's Berta Gibi and Gemachu safari. The Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI) (2017) produced baseline and first-year data points to evaluate the UPSNP's various components.

Furthermore, most Ethiopian research has focused on the roles, contributions, and implications of PSNP and the state of food security (Ganta, 2010; Bethlhem, 2013; Knippenberg, 2016; Diriba2017; Abdusellam, 2017; Misganna, 2018;). As a result, the UPSNP ground truth in the study target area did not include home socio-demographic variables. So, the researchers were

livelihood project the first phase has ended in 2012 EC, the face of finishing by the inauguration of the first users (participants) who were in the program for the past three years since 2009 E.C. This implies that the users (participants) are believed to be economically improved. They can support themselves as well as provide food security for their families. The concern is the food security status in the UPSN project towards the livelihood beneficiaries, which is given to the users (participants) and other activities in the project.

Overall the improvement of living conditions of under-poverty citizens (the study area) and how it is effective towards ensuring the food security and job opportunity for under-poverty citizens applied by the city government of Addis Ababa specifically using livelihood projects. Somehow to meet the expected outcomes of the livelihood food security project, there are constraints and effects to be assessed.

The UPSN project aims to generate more income, improve well-being, and reduce vulnerability by providing food security and beneficiaries of livelihood. The total aim of the project is to maintain the previously listed priorities for the beneficiaries. And the overall food security status for the project deliverance of the objectives is crucial. And the main concern and study of this research paper were the beneficiaries of livelihood food security deliverance of the project itself. The researcher focused on the study area because there was a dense population, and it is a concern for the city by the high rate of loss of capital and increased number of citizens living in poverty due to geographical location. This research aims to fill in the gaps in knowledge about to assess of UPSNP in reducing poverty rates in urban areas and the involvement of Addis Ketma Woreda-8. So, to fill these gaps, the research title is chosen.

1.3. Research Questions

- What are the root causes of food insecurity in urban areas of Addis Ketma, Woreda-8?
- What are the factors that affect the household's participation in urban productive safety net program in Woreda-8, Addis Ketma sub-city?
- What are the contributions of UPSNP to the improvement of food security for beneficiary households?
- What are the beneficiary's perceptions of the program delivery for support and implementation?

1.4. Objectives of the Study

1.4.1. General Objectives

The study's general objective was to assess the urban productive safety net program beneficiary's livelihood food security status in Addis Ketma, Woreda-8 administration.

1.4.2. Specific Objective

- To assess the root causes of food insecurity in urban areas of Addis Ketma Woreda -8.
- To assess factors affecting the household's participation in the Addis Ketma Woreda -8 urban productive safety net program study.
- To assess the contribution of UPSNP to the improvement of food access of the beneficiary households.
- To assess the beneficiaries' perceptions of the program's delivery for support and implementation.

1.5. Significance of the Study

This study had profound importance for the study population, the academic community, researchers, policymakers, policy developers, planners, program evaluators, and intervention. This study was helpful in the future application and implementation of the livelihood project. Projects formulated towards eradicating poverty by maintaining the livelihood of the residents of the Addis Ababa city who live in a condition of poverty must be subjected to the task they intend to be used. This study assessed the project's effectiveness in using the proper mechanisms and tools to monitor and control quality. How the expected services delivered for the users/beneficiaries by the UPSNP changes the living conditions of proposed under-poverty users (participants), particularly in the case of Addis Abeba; Addis Ketema sub-city, Wereda-8 administration.

Generally, it could help in the crucial areas of the project implementations in the program, such as policy, intervention, and research.

Policy issue: besides investments in agriculture, wellbeing, health, education, hygiene, water, social insurance (like a pension), nutrition, employment promotion, community-based support, and community-based social security, addressing social inequalities lie discrimination based on some grounds, supporting disabled people, support (for children, women, and aged people) as

well as dealing with food insecure households particularly the most vulnerable rural areas was the central focus of the Ethiopian social protection policy. These social protection policies were the main part and parcel of an integrated approach to the progressive realization of the social and economic rights of the people according to Article 41 of the Ethiopian constitution. So, bear in mind that hopefully, this research opened the road for concerned policymakers whether to add something new or modify the existing social protection policy.

Intervention: social protection is part of many others, while social intervention aims to reduce social, economic, and health risks, vulnerabilities, emergencies, and deprivations for all citizens and facilities to enhance equitable wellbeing. So, this study could find out helpful insights that require sound development intervention actions.

Research: the researcher found minimal studies, mainly down to the rural Kebele level, regarding PSNP. Instead, most researchers in the past scoped at the national, regional, and zonal areas. Not only area coverage, but most of their studies were based on secondary information from respective Woredas that lacked primary sources from the local community and food-insecure households. This research could allow interested researchers to look into other issues.

1.6. Scope of the study

Even though the concern of the study was PSNP, the most extensive Safety net program operating in sub-Saharan Africa, this study has limited spatial scope, i.e., only in one Woredas of Addis Ketema sub-city, Woreda-8. The study considers UPSNP beneficiary and non-beneficiary households from each Wereda.

1.6.1. Thematic scope

This study was focused on the urban productive safety net program beneficiary's livelihood and food security status assessment in Addis Ketema sub-city Woreda-8. While it plays a role in various organizations and settings, researching factors that assessed beneficiaries' food security status was an issue for Addis Ketema sub-city Woreda-8. It focuses on the urban productive safety net program beneficiaries' food security status and the factors of assessment Woredas. This excludes the accomplishment of a positive project.

1.6.2. Spatial scope

Addis Ketema sub-city Woreda-8 was one of the 11 sub-cities of Addis Ababa city administration. It was limited to selecting some of the desideration Woreda offices in the samples selected by the study to urban productive safety net program beneficiary's livelihood and food security status assessment in Addis Ketema sub-city Woreda-8.

1.6.3. Temporal scope

April 01 to June 30, 2022, G.C was held.

1.7. Limitations of the Study

This study limited identifying factors that determine households' participation in the urban productive safety net program of one Woreda of Addis Ketma sub-city. The productive safety net program's participation in the district was studied in one representative Wereda by surveying a sample of 314 households. I believe that the study result contributed to the efforts to improve the implementation of the ongoing UPSNP in Ethiopia. Therefore, the study fills the gap in the existing knowledge about UPSNP, providing new information in the food security study about PSNP in Ethiopia. Nevertheless, the result of this study was used as a reference for other similar areas. Methodologically, this study used cross-sectional data gathered from sample households as well as the variables included were focused on socioeconomic, institutional, and demographic-related factors.

Additionally, the study is limited to applying an econometric model to examine the effects of PSNP on poor urban household food security and analyze factors affecting household participation in the UPSNP. The model uses data from non-program participants to compare some outcome variables with the result of program participants. However, finding a comparison group (and often an observable) determination and ability that can lead the households to join the program can be challenging. Therefore, the study met its objectives within the limitations mentioned. This study only assessed Ethiopia's urban productive safety net program, the beneficiaries' food security status, participation determinants, and contributions to Addis Ketema Sub-city Woreda-8.

1.8. Organization of the study

The study was separated into five parts. The first chapter is the introduction section, which includes the study's history, issue statement, research questions, research objectives, and the study's significance, scope, limitations, organization, and definition of words. The second chapter is a literature review, which includes the many forms of literature related to the issue and creates a conceptual framework. The third chapter delves into study methodology, research approach and design, data type, data collection sources and methods, target population, data analysis and presentation, scale reliability and validity, and ethical considerations. The fourth chapter examines the data obtained and reviewed and interprets the study's conclusions, data analysis, and interpretation. The fifth chapter concludes summary, determination, and recommendation based on the findings.

1.9. Definition of Operations

Direct Support: It was provided to vulnerable households or members who cannot work in this study.

Effectiveness: This study looks at the effects of an effective safety net program on reducing food insecurity among rural residents.

Food Insecure Households: It refers to houses that cannot provide sufficient food for all family members at all times to live an active and healthy life.

Implementing Bodies: This study refers to persons who are influential in the program's decision-making process at the local and Woreda levels.

PSNP: This research focused on smoothing food consumption in chronically food-insecure rural households, limiting asset depletion, restoring natural resources, and increasing access to community services.

Public Work: It refers to labor-intensive community-based activities such as soil conservation, irrigation, land management, infrastructure development, afforestation, and social services delivered for non-disabled people and are primarily designed to provide employment opportunities for chronically food-insecure households in this study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

This section was generally sought to give essential concepts, theoretical viewpoints, and synthesis of recent empirical findings relevant to the topic. The chapter is divided into several parts. The first section introduces the notion of food security, while the second half covers family food security and insecurity. PSNP in Ethiopia is also discussed in the third section. The fourth segment explains food security from a theoretical standpoint. Finally, the remaining sections discuss the PSNP's gender dimension, Ethiopian policy responses to food insecurity, the PSNP graduation process, and the study's conceptual framework.

2.2. Theoretical Review

Various theorists have advocated for different ways of thinking about poverty and SP. Many courses were presented and utilized to reduce poverty and promote development. Some examples are Social Cognitive Theory, Malthusian Theory, Bessarabia Theory, Basic Needs Theory, Right-Based Theory, and Social Capital Theory. The Basic Needs Theory and the Right-Based Theory were investigated in this study since both ideas are pertinent to SP and were presented as one way of tackling extreme poverty, particularly by state.

2.2.1. Development, Poverty, and Social Protection Theories

Various theorists and intellectuals have come up with diverse perspectives on poverty and underdevelopment. Many techniques were presented and implemented to reduce poverty and improve development. Social protection was examined regarding specific ideas below as one way to address extreme poverty, particularly by the state.

A. The Approach to Basic Needs

The International Labor Organization (ILO) and the World Bank (WB) developed the basic needs theory in 1976, emphasizing meeting people's needs rather than concentrating on a country's economic progress. It focused attention on poor people's needs and deficiencies. As a result, donation-based help advocated lifting the poor out of poverty. As the poor rise from poverty, aggregate demand rises, and the supply of essential commodities rises.

The International Labor Organization (ILO) and the World Bank (WB) developed the basic needs theory in 1976, emphasizing meeting people's fundamental needs by over-focusing on a country's economic progress. It focused attention on poor people's needs and deficiencies. As a result, donation-based help advocated lifting the poor out of poverty. As the poor rise from poverty, aggregate demand raises essential commodities and services supply promotions, and individual engagement increases (Degefa, 2008).

B. The Right-Based Methodology

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) began to promote awareness of a rights-based methodology in the late 1990s. Poverty and discrimination, as stated by Sepulveda and Nyst (2012), are inextricably intertwined; each is a cause and consequence of the other, making poverty a severe human rights concern. People who are poor face discrimination. According to this methodology, the focus of poverty alleviation efforts was fundamentally shifted from a charity or needs-based approach to a focus on rights and entitlements, which led to obligations on the part of the State to ensure that all individuals have equal and unfettered access to a minimum essential level of economic, social, and cultural rights, including an adequate standard of living.

Righteousness methods appeal to an ethical notion that all people, particularly the poorest and most vulnerable, should have access to SP. In contrast, rights-based approaches stress the constitutionally mandated human right that every individual has to social security and protection. The right-based methodology was building the symbiotic relationship between human rights and SP. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, SP can play a critical role in meeting the needs of those living in extreme poverty, reducing inequality, and ensuring the realization of human rights. It has the potential to enable the transfer of resources to individuals living in severe poverty, allowing beneficiaries to create income, safeguard their assets, and build human capital. SP programs can help people realize several economic, social, and cultural rights, including a sufficient standard of living, adequate food, clothing, shelter, and the right to education and health (Sepulveda and Nyst, 2012).

C. Transformational Methodology

Empowering the impoverished socially, politically, and psychologically has been a goal of empowerment development since the 1980s. According to the World Bank, empowering poor men and women necessitates the removal of formal and informal institutional barriers that hinder people from taking action to improve their own or collective well-being and limit their options. Society can get itself out of poverty by participating in and aiding growth processes on terms that recognize the value of their contributions, respect their dignity, and permit them to negotiate a reasonable distribution of growth benefits (OECD, 2013). The impoverished should be involved in decision-making on issues that directly impact them. As a result, they were a part of changing their living conditions (DFID, 2001). According to the OECD (2012), chronic poverty endures without empowerment. Individuals become enmeshed in a political economy where they are either excluded from growth or contribute to wealth development without benefiting. In other words, for pro-poor growth to occur, poor people must be empowered. The idea could imply that social protection should aid in empowering poor people, with the state supporting empowerment procedures across the board, including planning, management, and service.

2.2.2. Poverty and Food Security

The concept of food security has evolved and grown in tandem with the rising frequency of hunger, famine, and malnutrition in emerging countries. Following the discussion on "access to food," the focus of the study changed from national and global levels to household and individual levels in the early 1980s (Debebe 2002).

According to the World Food Summit (1996), food security means everyone has access to enough, safe, nutritious food to live an active and healthy life. This definition demonstrates that food security may be ensured if specific requirements are met. These criteria include food stability, access to food, nutritionally adequate food availability, and natural food use. According to other literature, food security ensures physical and economic access to all humans' essential foods. This concept combines three closely related ideas: availability, stability, and access. As a

result of these definitions, food security should include three major components: food availability, food availability, and food use (WFS 1996).

According to Benson (2004), a household is eligible for this program if it can consistently obtain food in sufficient quantity and quality for all household members to live a healthy and active lifestyle. According to Maxwell (1996) and Ehui et al. (2002), food security is defined as having access to enough, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs for an active and healthy life. This definition demonstrates that food security is only possible if three conditions are met. To begin, enough food must be produced domestically or imported. Second, people must have sufficient finances to obtain the necessary nutrition. Third, to meet nutritional demands, food must be combined with enough water sanitation and health; food must be combined with enough water, sanitation, and health to meet dietary needs. Food security was evaluated in terms of four component ideas, according to Annie (2009): food availability, food access, food usage, and food stability (Getinet 2011).

Similarly, Thomson and Metz (1997) defined food security as ensuring physical and economic access to the whole foods required by all human beings. This term encompasses three concepts: availability, stability, and accessibility. According to Haddad (1997), food security is attained when people have access to enough food for healthy and productive existence. It has three essential components: food availability, food access, and food usage. Food production can be evaluated at the national or household level, depending on the level of study. However, because the household was the primary economic unit, the household's food security levels were probably the most relevant for analysts. According to FAO (2004), families are food secure if their entitlements or desire for food exceeds their needs, defined as the sum of individual requirements. According to Benson (2004), nutrition security is achieved when secure food access is combined with a clean environment, adequate health services, and knowledgeable care to promote a healthy and active lifestyle for all home members.

Food insecurity refers to a condition in which households lack physical and financial access to the nutrition they require (Reutlinger 1987). Food insecurity leads to inefficient resource allocation (Barrientos 2007). It lowers growth potential by forcing poor rural households to choose low-risk/low-return crops and production methods. In addition, insecurity forces low-

income families to maintain liquid but less productive assets (Dercon 2003). It also causes inter-temporal resource allocation distortions, focusing on present consumption over investment. This is usually the case when families withdraw their children from school or health care due to a crisis. Responding to short-term shocks in the lack of security can contribute to poor persistence.

Experts argued how poverty should be measured and defined. However, there are three types of poverty. Individuals are considered poor if they have less than a certain quantity of money. Poverty can also be characterized in an objective, relative terms, implying that a person has less than others. Third, poverty can be subjective, based on absolute and relative measures. Individuals may be considered poor if they believe they do not have enough money to get by (Goedhart et al., 1977, De Vita and Farrell, 2014). For several years, food production has been a development and equality problem. Over three decades ago, famine was a symptom of a lack of food. It was not the case that there would be enough food to eat (Sen, 1981). The most generally used term was coined during the 1996 World Food Summit. It asserts that "food security occurs when all people have physical, social, and economic access to enough, safe, and nutritious food that fits their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life " (FAO, 2006). The most significant distinction between this concept and previous ones is the transition from a restricted concentration on food production to a broader conceptualization that includes four fundamental dimensions: availability, access, use, and stability.

Food insecurity refers to a scenario in which members of society lack physical and financial access to the nutrition they require (Reutlinger, 1987). It also refers to a condition in which people do not have secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food for proper growth and development and an active and healthy lifestyle (WFP, 2014). When a household's calorie intake falls below 80% of the Minimum Recommended Daily Allowance (MRA) for an active and healthy individual, it is food insecure. It was crucial, with different effects depending on the area's duration, severity, and socioeconomic and environmental conditions (EC, 2009). Two types of food insecurity can be separated based on their temporal dimension: chronic and transient food insecurity.

Continuous food insecurity refers to a consistently inadequate diet due to a lack of resources to create or obtain food (Reutlinger, 1987). It was claimed that chronic food insecurity at the home

level was primarily an issue for impoverished households in most world regions. Poverty is a temporary reduction in a household's ability to obtain sufficient food. It is caused by fluctuations in food prices, output, or incomes. Famine is the worst kind of temporary food insecurity. As a result, farm households' temporary food insecurity should be characterized in the study as a seasonal food shortfall of any scale ranging from mild to severe. It's also worth noting that "temporary food insecurity" and "seasonal food shortage" are interchangeable. Poverty has long been recognized as a multifaceted problem that extends far beyond a lack of wealth to include a lack of the capabilities required to live in dignity (Seplveda & Nyst, 2012).

According to Muzzini (2008), there are two types of poverty dimensions: monetary and non-monetary. The financial measure was one of several income-related deprivation measures; non-monetary measures include deprivation of reasonable living circumstances, access to essential services, a minimum level of education, and adequate safety nets. Non-monetary assessments of human well-being were just as significant as monetary ones. Also, according to the study, the economic dimension of poverty risks minimizing the proper amount of poverty in the urban context, where diseconomies of agglomeration, such as traffic, environmental degradation, crime, theft, and disorder, can exacerbate living conditions. On the contrary, a thorough grasp of poverty's non-monetary elements might offer policymakers more entry points for anti-poverty initiatives. For instance, monetary poverty can be alleviated by addressing non-monetary components of poverty, such as better living conditions and access to basic amenities.

2.2.3. Evaluation of the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP)

The Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) was vital to the country's major food security program. The World Bank broadened its definition to cover endemic and temporary poverty remedies. "Productive safety net programs safeguard a person or household from two negative welfare outcomes: chronic inability to work and earn (chronic poverty) and a fall in this capability from a marginal state that provides an inadequate livelihood for survival with limited reserves (transient poverty)." 2004 (WB).

According to Lipton (2002), constructive safety net programs should target "poor people whose health or age prevents work, who lack the resources to earn, or who was be made unemployed by the vagaries of climate or market demand," i.e., both "resource-poor" and "vulnerable

populations." These meanings align with current definitions of "social protection" than with the original term of "social safety net." By providing predictable and timely cash and food, the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) attempts to reduce the number of people who rely on annual humanitarian appeals. Its purpose is to shift the focus away from meeting summary food requirements through emergency aid and toward tackling the root causes of household food insecurity (DFID 2007).

2.2.4. Global social safety nets initiative

Previously, changes and crises have provided new social safety net (SSN) construction space. The safety net program was to give predictable and consistent help to vulnerable people living in poverty or facing food insecurity and other forms of hardship (WFP, 2017). 70% of SSN initiatives are implemented following a massive transformation worldwide. In poor and high-income countries, vouchers and cash transfers were used as social safety nets. SP became an institutionalized part of a social compact between the State and residents in high-income countries. The primary food program, known as the Food Stamps, benefits around 25 million people in the United States, or one-twelfth of the population (SNAP). With a budget of about \$37.5 billion per year, SNAP was the world's most extensive voucher program (USDA, 2007).

Consumer price subsidy programs, particularly food-based ones, are well-known throughout the Arab World (Alderman, 2002). Countries in Europe, such as Italy, aided the impoverished by giving coupons in supermarkets and other shops. These programs, however, differ significantly from those in developing countries. SP was not a fully standardized system in developing countries. As a result, SP is frequently carried by informal arrangements (Morduch and Sharma, 2002). Recently, the global financial crisis spurred dozens of countries to establish new SSN programs, expand existing ones, and improve overall administrative procedures to improve governance and program efficiency (IEG, 2011).

According to IEG (2011), without a safety net, low-income families who are unable to meet their basic needs was lost hope of escaping food insecurity; underfed children grow up to be poor adults; and, as a result of crises, vulnerable families are being forced to choose between immediate survival and preventing irreversible harm to their future welfare. Safety nets were critical for decreasing extreme poverty and increasing shared prosperity, according to a new

World Bank study of their deployment in twenty-two African countries (WB, 2014). According to the review, safety net programs in Africa were working to alleviate poverty. They proved that safety nets help households fulfill their basic needs, protect assets such as livestock, and invest in their children's health and education. Safety nets have evolved in various ways across Africa, but they are now essential tools for poverty reduction (Victoria, 2014).

2.2.5. Africa's Social Security System

The first decades of the new millennium transformed Africa from a hopeless continent to a region with the fastest rising economies, with poverty falling from 58 percent in 1995 to 48 percent in 2008. (WB, 2011). However, rural Africa continues to experience significant levels of poverty. Economic, environmental, and institutional variables contribute to chronic poverty and vulnerability. As a result, social protection through safety nets was deemed a crucial vehicle throughout the continent to achieve sustainable growth and reduce poverty (Human Development Africa, 2012). The following are some of the significant safety nets in Africa that have a beneficial approach to reducing poverty and boosting economic growth.

According to Alderman and Yemtsov (2012), Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) was established in 2005 to transition the country's charity care system to a more predictable safety net that generates productive assets in underprivileged areas. The initiative delivers food and cash transfers through labor-intensive work and direct support to chronically food insecure communities. The primary industry was the foods for work program, which aims to provide food sufficient for those homes with non-disabled members. The PSNP payout is expected to cover 40 percent of the chronically food insecure households' annual food needs. More than 7.5 million Ethiopians, or around 10% of the country's population, rely on the program. The PSNP public works program has inspired 34 000 public works projects and was an aid in the recovery of 167 000 hectares of land.

Other safety net programs in western portions include Ghana's livelihood empowerment against poverty (LEAP) program, which offers cash and health insurance to chronically poor households to reduce short-term poverty and promote long-term human capital development. In June 2013, 71 000 homes were registered in the program. In the next three years, the goal was to increase the transfer of over 1 million Ghanaians (World Bank, 2012). Kenya's Hunger and Safety Net

Program was one of the continent's social protection measures to reduce hunger and vulnerability in the country's northern regions through a targeted cash transfer mechanism for the poor and vulnerable. Famine and sensitivity to shocks are the top concerns confronting the people in the ASAL region of Kenya. The Kenyan government (with the aid of DFID) implemented the Hunger and Safety Net Program to reduce and alleviate acute poverty and hunger in the country's northern regions. In Kenya, donor emergency aid was the primary source of food assistance until the new need and safety net program was implemented. The initiative targets malnourished people in Mandera, Marsabit, Turkana, and Wajir areas. However, the country's social protection program has not been adequately domesticated in its legislative policy and structure, and emergency programs have been handled haphazardly and with no strategic policy emphasis. Irungu and colleagues,(2009). According to Umurenge Program (VUP) in Rwanda, another notable social projection program was to graduate households from the program in a short period through support that included a combination of public work, cash transfers, and microfinance credit to chronically low-income families in various sub-districts across the country. Uganda's ministry of local government is in charge of administering the program. The public works program is part of the public works program comparable to Ethiopia's, building terraces, ditches, tiny dams, roads, schools, and health centers. The government labor program provided a source of income for 5% of the country's population, or 522 856 persons (WB 2012 & Devereux & Sabates-Wheeler, 2011).

2.2.6. PSNP as an SP program in Ethiopia

For persistently food-insecure communities, the Ethiopian government administers the SP program in cash or in-kind transfers or public works activities (Care, 2014). PSNP is the Ethiopian term for this sort of SP. The World Bank was leading the initiative and other development partners to alleviate food insecurity in the country. Since 2005, the PSNP has been operating in Ethiopia's rural areas to help chronically food insecure households by giving cash and food transfers during difficult times (Brown and Teshome, 2007; Care, 2014). The PSNP strives to reduce home vulnerability, protect household assets, promote household resilience, and build community assets through providing work (e.g., check dams and roads). The program's main objective is to transition people from food insecurity to long-term food security (Brown and Teshome, 2007). PSNP has been a critical instrument for SP in reaching out to food-insecure

households, protecting assets, and generating community assets through direct and indirect or public work activities. According to the MoA (2016), general work activities include those capable of participating in development activities such as water and soil management and constructing health posts, roads, and schools. As a result, rather than just smoothing out household consumption, the program aims to improve community livelihood by empowering households, increasing their resilience to shocks and pressures, and enhancing communities' physical environment and infrastructure.

The government has implemented several innovative methods to improve the household, community, and national resilience to climate shocks and stress and commit to a green, low-carbon development path, utilizing the country's significant renewable energy resources to power industrialization and urbanization. In Ethiopia, there are four phases of PSNP implementation (MoUDH, 2015).

Phases 1 and 2: Following the 2002/2003 drought, Ethiopia's government founded the New Coalition for Food Security to identify important initiatives to end the cycle of emergency appeals that saved lives but did little to secure household assets and comprehensively solve Ethiopia's food insecurity. The PSNP is one of the projects that resulted from this process. Another parallel food security program offered finance for productive asset packages and invested in socio-economic infrastructure to help families accumulate assets and graduate from the PSNP.

Phase 3: The PSNP expanded significantly during this era, with some program design and implementation advances. The PSNP was extended into two new regions: Somalia and Afar, building on the previous phase's successes and lessons learned.

Phase 4: "Food security and nutrition for rural and urban households exposed to food insecurity improved and resilience to shocks and livelihoods." The Ethiopian government's response to the Horn of Africa's more erratic weather patterns. It was a country-level initiative with an adaptation theme and spillover effects of carbon sequestration to contribute to climate change mitigation. The Ethiopian government (14%) and nine donors contributed £2.216 billion to the project. The new 5-year stage of PSNP (July 2015-June, 2020) builds on findings from PSNP 3 about PSNP's

contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation to date, as well as recommendations (developed through the DFID-funded Climate Smart Initiative, CSI) for how to amplify these contributions through changes to the PSNP's transfer, public work, and livelihoods components. PSNP four is projected to keep the poorest, most climate-dependent rural Ethiopians out of hunger and poverty by protecting them against weather-induced output shocks and enhancing their ability to deal with those that occur. The fourth phase of the urban and rural PSNP (2015-2020) was a vital component of the government's climate vulnerability strategy, contributing to adaptation and mitigation objectives.

The Ethiopian PSNP is a seasonal social safety net program aimed at preventing famine and preserving household assets by anticipating food access failure in chronically food-insecure rural households ahead of time. Furthermore, the PSNP primarily functions as a workfare program, with funds granted for labor on public works or community-wide infrastructure projects. The PSNP constitutes a substantial logistical achievement, reaching 7.5 million people and delivering transfers at a low cost. Furthermore, PSNP has prevented famine in Ethiopia since 2005. While the PSNP has effectively addressed the predictable food insecurity of the poorest 10% of the population, it has been less effective in addressing the underlying factors that perpetuate food insecurity over time. There has been little effective graduation from the program since its inception. (2013, Frank)

2.2.7. UPSNP Components

UPSNP provides a three-phase integrated methodology or pathway to support income and boost users' employability. Beneficiaries receive conditional transfers followed by life skills training and guidance on employment pathways (self-employment and wage employment) during the first phase, according to the MoUDH PIM (2016); in the second phase, they continue to receive conditional transfers, training, and job-matching services to increase employability; and in the third phase, they had the option to continue to receive a small number of conditional transfers to supplement income derived from other sources. As a result, public job beneficiaries graduate from the program after three years; however, they may choose to graduate sooner. Safety Net Support, Livelihood Services, Institutional Strengthening, Project Management, and Coordination are the three components of UPSNP.

A) Support for a Safety Net

This component provides conditional and unconditional safety net transfers. These transfers were the two types of total transfers. The permanent, unconditional transfer was given to those who could not work for various reasons. Those qualified for permanent, unlimited transfers who wish to receive them must register and present proof of age (above 65 years old) or a disability or chronic sickness that prohibits them from performing a co-responsibility for the transfer (MoUDH, 2016). It is aimed at the chronically ill, the aged and disabled, and the urban poor.

Those who cannot work due to pregnancy, lactation (having a kid under one year), injury, or illness were given a temporary unconditional transfer. According to the PIM (2016), households must present proof of pregnancy or other temporary conditions that restrict them from working in the public sector. Those who were able to work were offered conditional transfers. Participation in public works earns these clients money. This category accounts for roughly 84 percent of all program participants (MoUDH, 2016). As a result, most of the program's beneficiaries were individuals who received cash after performing community service.

b) Livelihood Assistance

According to MoUDH (2016), recipients who want to advance their careers were received livelihood support, allowing them to graduate from the program and move out of poverty. Individuals in households receiving conditional transfers, who want more and better-paying jobs and a small number of beneficiaries with business skills directly involved in livelihood activities, are the target populations for these initiatives (MoUDH, 2016).

c) Program Management and Institutional Strengthening

This component aided in the building and enhancing of project systems for targeting, monitoring, and evaluation, as well as payments and citizen participation, including social accountability and grievance resolution mechanisms. It also funds program management improvements and capacity expansion (human resources, training, administrative, and physical capacity) (MoUDH, 2016).

2.2.8. UPSNP Contributions

The UPSNP manual states that its goal is to improve the beneficiaries' livelihoods. The UPSNP helps beneficiaries develop their assets in a variety of ways. In short, it contributes to financial investments by providing cash payments for days worked and grants as needed, to human assets by promoting functional literacy classes among adults and assisting parents in sending their children to school instead of work, to social assets by instilling confidence in clients to contribute in civic affairs and reinforce their social networks, and to natural assets by implementing watershed management for the development of natural resources (MoUDH PIM, 2016). When characterizing the program's specific purpose, it aims to increase household food security and income and the living environment of communities to solve the urban poor's livelihood insecurity.

Food Security: The program employs a combination of safety nets and livelihood services to help the urban poor achieve long-term food security and poverty reduction. According to the UPSNP manual (MoUDH, 2016), regular and predictable cash transfers were delivered, smoothing and improving consumption quality and reducing food gaps in urban households. Furthermore, the clients' life skill training boosted their employability and financial assets, enhancing their food security position in the future.

Income-Poverty Status: Beneficiaries received a monetary transfer, either directly or indirectly, as part of the scheme. Furthermore, the program's second component focuses on providing financial assistance to those working on public projects. In other words, it expands their employment and income prospects. Livelihood training enabled individuals to engage in self-employment or better work opportunities. According to MoUDH (2016), the financial aid provided after graduation allowed them to engage in more excellent career prospects and earn private revenue.

Environment Enhancement: Beneficiaries that receive conditional transfers participate in public works projects that benefit the environment. Urban beautification and greenery activities, integrated watershed management activities, urban agriculture, environmental cleaning, and construction/rehabilitation of social infrastructure (such as latrines, schools, health centers, and roads) are among the public work activities listed by MoUDH (2016).

2.3. Empirical Reviews

Many studies on the impact of the social safety net (SSN) program were done in various parts of the world. For example, a survey of the effects of SSN on impoverished people's income and food consumption was conducted in Bangladesh's Comilla area (2014). The data suggest that the SSN program positively impacts the poor people's livelihood patterns and income production in the Comilla district. Approximately 68.0 percent of beneficiaries reported that their food intake would increase; the treatment location would change from local doctor to government; 82.1 percent of respondents could meet their clothing needs with SSNP money, and 50.5 percent of beneficiaries were able to earn 6000-8000 tk. Monthly, which was a regular income, increased their purchasing power (Akter, 2013). On the other hand, around 73.8 percent of recipients could not get the funds promptly, and the amounts were insufficient to support their families for almost 85.4 percent of respondents.

According to Mituku's study on public works programs as part of broader social protection programs in Kenya (2014), 58 percent of respondents thought the wage rate would be meager compared to the cost of living in the city. Respondents considered the wage rate paid to be extremely low. The majority (44 percent) stated that their total monthly income (wage rate plus revenues from other sources like businesses) was between Ksh.5000 and 10000 (USD. 63 to 126), which they considered insufficient to enhance their living conditions. The analysis indicates that livelihood development was poor. Yet, when other factors such as the prevailing circumstances are considered, public workers believe that livelihood improvement is fair. Several studies in Ethiopia were undertaken on the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) about poverty, food security, asset holding, and household resilience. Teklay (2009) attempted to relate poverty, the PSNP's influence on poverty, and capability development. The study concluded that the PSNP had aided poor Ethiopians in boosting their income and consumption. However, the programs' impact on poor people's development ability looked improbable.

According to, Andersson et al. (2009) evaluated PSNP's impact on rural families' livestock and tree holdings using panel data from household surveys in the Amhara area in 2002, 2005, and 2007. They discovered that households participating in the initiative increased the number of trees they planted, but their livestock holdings remained unchanged. We found no evidence that

the PSNP protects livestock against shock. Shocks seem to cause households to sell their cattle, but not their trees. Yitagesu (2014) investigated the influence of PSNP on food security in Somalia's Keberibeyah woreda. Since entering the program, PSNP has benefitted asset construction, particularly livestock, production, durable consumer assets, and construction, particularly livestock, production, stable consumer assets, and community working conduct through its public work initiative. Though water and soil development projects were being undertaken as part of a public works project, they were insufficient in quantity and quality. According to the study, the program has a minor impact on beneficiary households' food consumption. It does not ensure that all members have reliable access to appropriate quantities and food quality to live a healthy and active life.

Philipp Maier (2014) investigated how the Productive Safety Net Program affected food security and vulnerability among recipient households in Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya, and the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR). The PSNP in Ethiopia, according to the findings, has a favorable impact on food supply, particularly during the lean season, when food requirements are most significant. PSNP households have seen a drop in their yearly food gap, whereas non-PSNP households have slightly increased (Maier, 2014). However, there is little evidence of a significant impact on daily food consumption (measured by a threshold of 1,800 kilocalories per day per person). There was no discernible improvement in households' caloric availability and consumption. The initiative faced implementation problems, including limited human resources and technical experience in local governments and the effects of increased food costs in 2008.

In Amhara, Oromiya, Tigray, and the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Regions, the influence of PSNP on household drought response was investigated (SNNPR). According to the study, receiving average PSNP transfers lowers drought vulnerability by 57%. It increases households' recovery trajectory; meaning recipients are more resilient (Knippenberg & Hoddinott, 2016). However, some researchers believe PSNP negatively influences rural communities (Mamo, 2011 Hayalu, 2014). According to Mamo (2011), households incorporated under PSNP fail to increase asset accumulation. The PSNP program has specific adverse outcomes, including developing a sense of dependency syndrome (Hayalu, 2014). PSNP has a

negative influence on soil erosion management techniques, according to Adimassu and Kessler (2013). Furthermore, households participating in this program are unlikely to increase their asset accumulation. PSNP has a detrimental influence on welfare/asset building and consumption, according to previous researchers (Beshir, 2011; Gilligan et al., 2009).

Misgana (2018), on the other hand, looked into how UPSNP helped households better their livelihoods and protect the environment in Addis Ababa. The findings revealed that the UPSNP helped beneficiary households improve their income and food security/access status during the one-year assistance period under study. UPSNP and the food security status of beneficiary families were found to have a statistically significant link. The key research question was: Does participation in the productive safety net program improve the food security status of urban households in the study area.

Using panel data, Andersson (et al. 2009) assessed the "impacts of PSNP in Ethiopia on livestock and tree holdings of rural households." According to their findings, PSNP participants planted more trees. Still, they did not increase their livestock holdings, and there is no indication that PSNP can safeguard rural households' cattle in the event of a shock. In Adamitulu, Oromia area, Tadele Mamo (2011) investigated "the impacts of PSNP on community asset accumulation and sustainable land management practices." His findings revealed that despite its protection during a food emergency, PSNP has no good impact on community asset creation and sustainable land management.

In contrast to the previous studies, Getinet (2011) discovered in his Gubalafto Woreda thesis "connecting small scale irrigation and family food security" that irrigation has a vital role in increasing household food security and assisting them in producing consumable food crops. Furthermore, according to Aman (2013), the influence of PSNP on calorie consumption, household asset accumulation, and household engagement has resulted in significant changes for recipients. The initiative has a good impact on household livelihoods and chronic poverty alleviation. However, Workneh (2008) attempted to highlight the objectives and components of both FSS and PSNP in his review of FSS4 and PSNP, parts, targeting process, payment end wages of beneficiaries, successes, and restrictions in the PSNP implementation process. He demonstrated the gaps in PSNP during the selection of eligible households. To solve this

problem, he recommended that beneficiary targeting begins at the ground level, integrating and incorporating beneficiaries into sustainable market-based economies, careful monitoring and evaluation by implementing bodies, and the need to conduct further research on PSNP's performance, challenges, and other issues.

Furthermore, in the Ebinat district, Aschale (et al. 2012) conducted a study on "food aid and dependency syndrome." They discovered no evidence of a reliance mentality among food-aid recipients. However, due to the lengthy availability of help and the government's failure to deploy innovative technologies, households in the study area developed a dependency syndrome. Finally, they advised that families rely on food aid in a flood emergency or to meet their necessities. Most studies cited above praised the PSNP's positive effects in combating food insecurity, though only a few pointed out the program's drawbacks. However, they failed to address whether or not this program effectively addressed food insecurity. The working behavior of beneficiaries before and after joining the program was not considered. The implementation method, beneficiaries' socioeconomic position before and after joining PSNP, the type and character of PSNP transfers, beneficiaries' attitudes toward the program, and PSNP-planned sustainable livelihood initiatives were given minimal thought. As a result, utilizing mixed methods research, this study attempted to analyze the impact of PSNP among food insecure urban households in carefully chosen woredas.

2.4. Literature gap

The gap implies that the users (participants) are believed to be economically improved and can support themselves and provide food security for their families. The concern is the food security status in the UPSN project towards the livelihood beneficiaries, which is given to the users (participants) and other activities in the project. Overall, the improvement of living conditions of under-poverty citizens (the study area) and how it is effective towards ensuring the food security and job opportunity for under-poverty citizens applied by the city government of Addis Ababa specifically using livelihood projects. Somehow, to meet the expected outcomes of the livelihood project, constraints and effects must be assessed. The UPSN project aims to generate more income, improve well-being, and reduce vulnerability by providing food security and beneficiaries of livelihood. The total aim of the project is to maintain the previously listed

priorities for the beneficiaries. The overall food security status for the project deliverance of the objectives is crucial. So, the primary concern of this research paper was the beneficiaries of livelihood food security deliverance of the project itself. This research aims to fill in the gaps in knowledge about assessing PSNP in reducing poverty rates in urban areas and the involvement of dance poverty in Addis Ketma Woreda eight. As a result, the goal of this study was to see how the UPSNP effectively households' food security in Addis ketma Woreda eight.

2.5. Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework assesses the UPSNP livelihood beneficiaries' food security status.

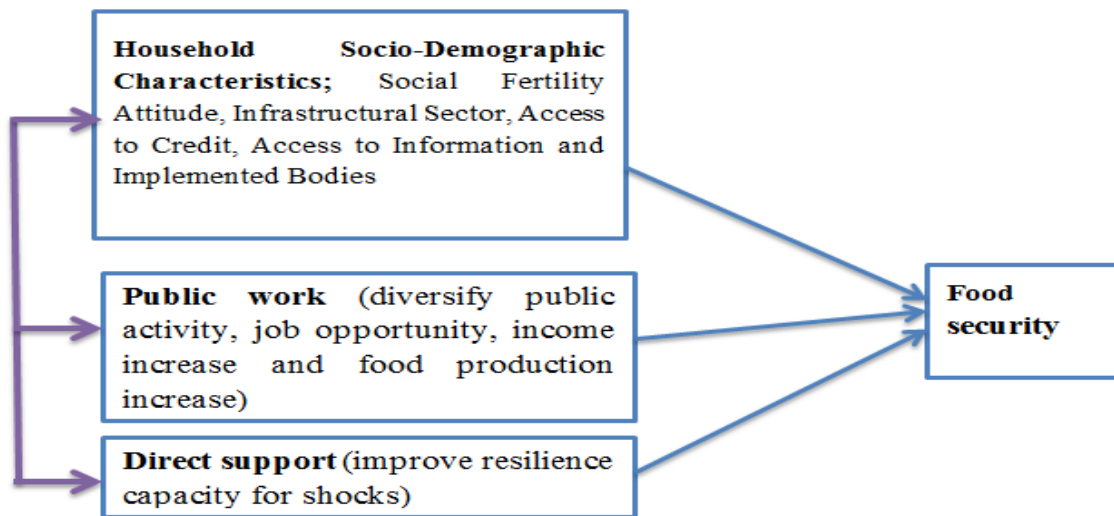


Figure 2.1. Conceptual framework

Source: own model, 2022

2.5.1. Explanation of the Conceptual Framework

The variables are the basis for the researcher's study. Therefore, the researchers' study primarily responds to these variables answered by quoting and relating questionnaires, objectives, and articles. Food security is influenced by the independent variables, and independent variables are affected.

The scope of the researcher's interest area is food security (dependent variable). The independent variables are the reasons for benefiting or not benefiting the beneficiaries. This means all of them are important for food security, but they are also influential.

Therefore, whether food security is implemented or not, the beneficiaries are determined by the independent variables. Thus, variables show challenges to effectively UPSNP direct support, public work, and livelihood household for the beneficiaries. So, one of the purposes of this conceptual framework is to close the gap between variables.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Description of the Study area

Addis Ababa is the capital and largest city of the democratic republic of Ethiopia. The federal government of Ethiopia governs the town. One of the most densely populated cities among other cities around the country. The city has ten sub-cities, each containing ten and more Wereda.

Our study area is found in one of the sub-cities in Addis Ababa, Addis Ketema sub-city. The sub-city contains the largest population and is a center of economic activities in the country. The largest marketplace in Africa, “Merkato,” is found in this sub-city, have Higher education centers like AAU and privet colleges, dense financial institution other than any sub-cities in the capital, and contains high consumers.

Addis Ketema sub-city, Wereda-8, is the specific study area found around “Merkato” the Wereda is known for its dense population. The high rate of prostitution and increased number of citizens living in poverty is a concern for the city. The Wereda-8 is allocated from Amanuel specialized hospital to Sebategna, Awtobistera Menaherya.

3.2. Research Approach

For this study, a mixed-research approach (qualitative and quantitative) was employed for data collection and analysis. Because of that, a mixed-research system allows the researcher to gather helpful evidence and information compared to a single method. A qualitative approach was used to gain a deep understanding of the safety net program: its main activities, its contribution to improving households ‘livelihood and the city’s environment, and its limitations. Semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions, and observation was conducted to gather the qualitative data.

A quantitative approach was quantified and saw the relationship among variables. A household survey was being carried out to conduct the study to collect data on the socio-economic and demographic information of households, livelihood condition (housing and hygiene conditions, food security, and income status) of beneficiary households, the public work activities undertaken, and perception of respondents towards the program’s implementation (targeting,

expression of opinion, creation of awareness about the program among beneficiaries, impartiality, and adequacy of support).

3.3. Research Design

Research design stands for planning the methods to collect the relevant data and the techniques to use in their analysis, keeping in view the research objective, time, and money. The study was guided by a descriptive survey design. The descriptive survey was appropriate for studies whose objectives described the characteristics of an object and the study's conceptual framework. Hence, the descriptive research design was suitable for the study. A descriptive survey design involves collecting data from a sample or the entire population using a structured research instrument. Since the study seeks to describe perceived service quality, a structured questionnaire was used, hence the need to use a descriptive survey design. A descriptive survey design was appropriate for this study because the researcher must collect confidential food security from the intended respondents. The designer was ideal because it allows the researcher to provide statistical information on areas of interest that policymakers are interested in, such as household socioeconomic characteristics, public works, and direct support use of urban productive safety net program for food security.

3.4. Population of the Study

The labor enterprise and industry administration office of the Woreda 8. The Woreda 8 labor enterprise and industry administration office had its implementation for the safety net program to support beneficiaries who live in the Woreda. Therefore the study focused on the stakeholder of the Woreda 8 safety net office. The safety net program 's initial implementation started at 116 Woredas in Addis Ababa. But in this research, the study focused on one Woreda, i.e., the Woreda 8 safety net administration office in Addis Ketema sub-city. The study was implemented in the selected sub-city and Wereda 8. Therefore, those Weredas who are 1460 beneficiaries of the program were the study populations in the Woreda. To select Addis Ketema sub-city, Wereda 8, is the specific study area found around "Merkato" the Wereda is known for its dense population. It is a concern for the city by the high loss of capital and increased number of citizens living in poverty. The Wereda-8 is allocated from Amanuel specialized hospital to Sebategna, Awtobistera Menaherya.

3.5. Sampling Size (Design)

For the sample size of the customers, random samples of 384 respondents were selected from the entire calling population using W.G. Cochran's (1977) sample selection formula (used for infinite population or where the population was greater than 50,000). For sample size determination, 95% of the Confidence level was two-tailed, and a Confidence Interval of 5 margins (error) was used. To select the sample, the researcher applied the formula for a large population used the total sample size was calculated using Slovin's sampling formula Yamane (1967). $n =$

$$\frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$$

Where;

N= Population size, which equals 1460

n= Sample size

e= Margin of errors/error margin i.e., 0.05 (5%)

$$n = \frac{1460}{\{1+1460*(0.05)^2\}}$$
$$n= 314$$

Therefore, 314 representative sample elements was the sample of the study.

3.6. Sampling Technique

The UPSNP has targeted 116 Woredas from the 11 sub-cities of Addis Ababa for its initial implementation. The study had chosen only the Addis Ketema Sub-City, and one selected the beneficiary Woredas from the sub-city to conduct this study. A sample size of 314 beneficiary households was drawn for the study. Using probability sampling techniques was employed to make selections. The study demand malty-stage sampling. Mixing different sampling modes (technique) is necessary to minimize cost and time. The malty stage consisted of two sampling techniques (cluster sampling and systematic random sampling). Cluster sampling is needed because of the geographical location of the populations. The second sapling technique is ideal because of the population size. To not use stratified sampling, the population is the most homogeneous.

Figure 3.1. The map of Woreda 8

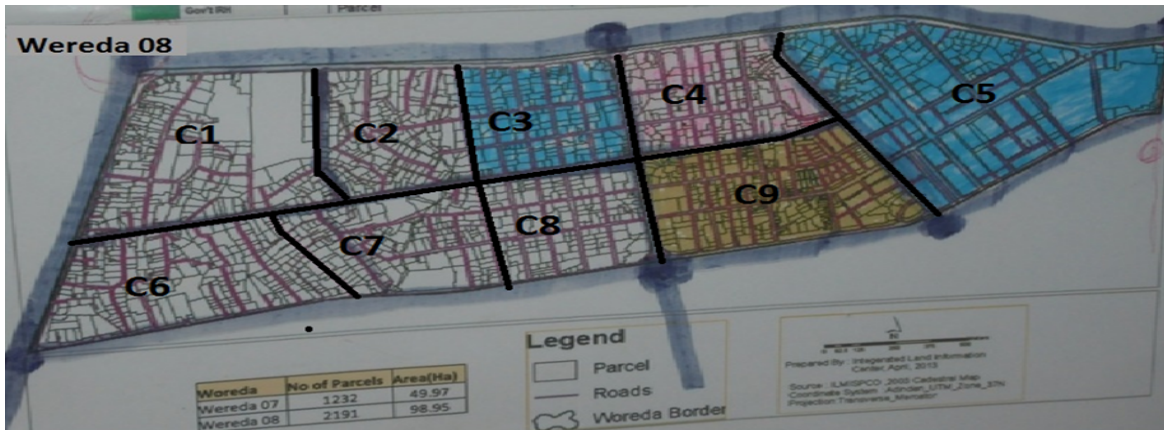


Table 3.1: Sample size woreda

Woreda	Population size (N)			Sample size (ni=(Ni/N)*n)		
	PSNP Participants			Sample Households from Participant group		
	Public works	Direct supports	Total	Public works	Direct supports	Total samples
8	1062	398	1460	228	86	314
Total	1062	398	1460	228	86	314

Source: Addis Ketema Sub-City Woredas eight data, 2022.

3.7. Source of Data

The study is mainly based on primary data. To obtain these data, the use of primary sources is mainly engaged. Preliminary data emphasized the study's conditions to assess and relate to the cause.

3.7.1. Primary Data Sources

This was the type of data collected in the field of study to answer research questions. A research assistant was collected them from the area to answer a research question/issue (Adam & Kamuzora, 2008). The primary data was being collected through observation, direct

communication with respondents, or personal interviews. The preliminary data was collected through a questionnaire, discussion, and comment in this study.

3.8. Tools of Data Collection

Questionnaires, interviews, and observation were standard research tools used to collect the primary data uniquely. This study employs questionnaires and interviews, and comments.

3.8.1. Household Survey Questionnaire

The questionnaire was designed singly during the study, based on research questions. Through this tool, the respondents within the survey areas were able to answer the questions concerning the survey. The questionnaires were of two main types: closed-ended questions. The rationale behind using closed-ended questions was to get answers or responses that were direct, brief, and straight to the point. Above all, this method was said to be efficient in research because it was not expensive. It was free from the interviewer's bias, and the respondents could provide answers accurately and clearly. In this case, the researcher was able to select the appropriate and relevant solutions concerning the study at hand.

3.8.2. Key Informant Interviews (KII)

In this study, the interviewer was prepared and filled out semi-structured interviews. The questions explored the opinions of UPSNP employees and managers in World eight Addis Ketema. Therefore, this tool helped the researcher get various information/views concerning the study areas. The study employed vital informant interviews to get information on personal thoughts, experiences, and attitudes related to UPSNP targeting practices. The discussion was the most commonly used qualitative technique to provide rich data sources on people's experiences, opinions, aspirations, and feelings (Kitchin and Tate, 2000). Four key informant interviews were being carried out with one from the administrator of the sub-city and Woreda, at the Woreda level, one beneficiary, and non-beneficiary using semi-structured interview questions. Both beneficiary and non-beneficiary households were selected and interviewed to get data on the contribution of UPSNP's interventions to urban families' livelihood and food security. Similarly, Woreda and Sub-City administrators were selected and interviewed to assess

the program's proper implementation related to targeting groups, training, graduation status, and public work activities.

3.9. Methods of Data Processing, Analysis, and Presentation

3.9.1. Data Processing

The collected data was edited, coded, classified, and tabulated in the data processing procedure. Data cleanup detected anomalies, errors, and omissions in responses and checked that the question was answered accurately and uniformly. Numeral assigned to reduce reactions into a limited number of categories or classes. Data with the typical characteristics were placed together, and, in this way, the entered data was divided into several groups. Finally, tabulation and figures were used to summarize and display the raw data. The transformation of the processed data to look for patterns and relationships between and among data groups using descriptive and inferential statistical analysis with the aid of Statistical Packages for Social Scientists (SPSS –version 20).

3.9.2 Data Analysis

Data were analyzed through descriptive and inferential statistics. Mean scores and standard deviations were used to describe customers' characteristics in terms of demographics and customers' experience with automated queuing. Descriptive statistics were also used to describe the customer's perceived service quality. The relationship between the mechanical queuing systems and customer experience was established using regression analysis. The regression model was in the form.

Soon after completing data collection from qualitative and quantitative methods and secondary sources, data were analyzed using different forms. Before analysis, quantitative data gathered using a sample survey was coded and entered into SPSS version 20. The data was clean. For the quantitative data, descriptive statistics techniques of data analysis such as a graph, table, frequency, and percentage were present different socio-demographic, economic, and other variables. The primary rationale for using descriptive statistics in this study is to best current numerical data in a table or graph.

Moreover, the Likert Rating Scale was used for the attitude questions. As to Churchile and Icobucci (2005) and Obsiye (2012), as cited by Amelework (2014), the Likert Scale mainly

consists of two parts, namely the item part (such as product, event, and attitude) and the evaluative part (categorical responses from strongly disagree to agree strongly). Likewise, variables that could measure beneficiaries' attitudes toward PSNP were prepared to have five points on the Likert scale in this research. Such scale was strongly disagree (1), disagree (2), neutral (3), agree (4), and strongly agrees (5). Thus, the formula to calculate the mean score of responses of respondents is presented as:

3.9.3. Data presentation

After analysis, the data was presented using a descriptive design incorporating frequencies, percentiles, means, and standard deviations. On the other hand, the subjective data was given using verbatim statements.

3.10. Validity and Reliability

A multi-item assessment scale must be analyzed in terms of Validity and Reliability to check the correctness and application of the study. Validity refers to how well a research instrument measures what it's supposed to measure and whether or not it covers all of the research objectives. In other terms, it refers to a test's precision. It questions whether the findings are genuinely about what they appear to be about (Saunders et al., 2009). Validity was established using expert comments from the supervisor and literature research. Under the supervision of the study adviser, the researcher employed questionnaires to collect accurate data.

The extent to which the data gathering techniques or analysis procedures produced consistent results is reliability (Saunders et al., 2009). It refers to the degree to which measurement yields predictable results. Cronbach's Alpha was used to determine the dependability of the acquired data. According to Howard. M (2018), Cronbach's alpha spans from 0.01 to 1, with values closer to 1 indicating more internal consistency of the scale's variables.

In other words, larger coefficient alpha values indicate more scale reliability. A Cronbach's alpha value greater than 0.7, according to George and Mallery (2003), is deemed credible. As the reliability increases over 0.7, it becomes more reliable, and as it decreases below 0.7, it becomes less reliable Pallant. J (2007) found that getting a high alpha is difficult when the items are fewer than ten on a scale. As a result, the researcher should seek a value greater than 0.5.

Table 3.2: Reliability Test measures using Cronbach's alpha

Items	Cronbach's Alpha
Food security	.854
Permanent Direct Support	.880
Minimum Recommended daily Allowance (public work)	.860
Benefiters of livelihood Productive Safety Net Program	.855

Source: SPSS output researcher survey data, 2022

Reliability analysis was conducted for each variable of the instrument. The reliability of the measures is to urban productive safety net project (UPSNP) Beneficiaries Food Security Status Assessment in the case of Addis Ketema Sub-city Wereda 08 was determined through the calculation of Cronbach's alpha coefficients. Therefore, Cronbach's alpha values are reported as follows. Starting to Permanent direct support factor model yield to Cronbach's alpha=0.880, Minimum recommended daily allowance (public work) factor model yield to Cronbach's alpha=0.860, Benefits of livelihood productive safety net program factor model yield to Cronbach's alpha=0.855, the total Cronbach's alpha values 0.893. The Cronbach's alpha values for all the variables considered are more significant than 0.7, indicating that the respondents' items in each domain are well understood. Therefore, as seen from the above table, the instrument's reliability was measured using the Cronbach alpha method with the help of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20. Accordingly, the questionnaires were evaluated, the SPSS statistically computed the result of the reliability test and the Cronbach's alpha was found to be greater than 0.7. The instrument was found to be reliable as statistical literature recommended a test result of 0.7 and above is reliable, according to George and Mallery (2003).

3.11. Ethical Considerations

Before writing the project work, the researcher considered the ethical issues anticipated and described in the study. These issues relate to all phases of the research process. The problem

identified by the researcher benefits individuals who were studying, which was meaningful for others. The researcher did not further marginalize or disempower the study participants and restricted claims about groups to which the results weren't generalized. The study's purpose was described to the participants, and a letter of approval was provided to establish trust and credibility. The researcher did not put participants at risk, respected vulnerable populations, and kept participants confidential if the need arose. Once analyzed, the researcher observed the data for a reasonable period and then discarded it so that it did not fall into the hands of other researchers who might misappropriate it. The researcher did not also use language or words biased against persons because of gender, sexual orientation, racial or ethnic group, disability, or age. Suppressing, falsifying, and inventing findings to meet a researcher's and participants' needs were eliminated.

The logistic regression model

The binary logistic regression assesses the relationship between independent and dependent variables; the dependent variable is dichotomous. According to Gujarati (2004, p 581), binary logit is employed when a study has a qualitative response variable or regress and takes two values. In other words, the regress is a binary, or dichotomous, variable. In regression, for $E(Y_i | X_{1i}, X_{2i}, \dots, X_{ki})$, where the X 's are repressors, both quantitative and qualitative and Y is qualitative, the objective is to find the probability of something happening. Hence, qualitative response regression models are often known as probability models. They were estimated as a function of individual characteristics typically using SPSS statistical models such as logs it or probit model. These were outcomes (determinants of household participation and the effect program on food security beneficiaries' households) having the probability of being program participants or non-participants. The dependent variables have dichotomous values taking a value of 1 if the homes are a participant on UPSNP and 0 otherwise. Thus, binary regression measures the association between the outcome variable and the independent variables.

The mathematical (functional) expression of the model is given as follows:

$$\text{Logit}(Y) = 0 + 1x_{1i} + 2x_{2i} + \dots + x_{ni}$$

The practical form of the regression model estimates the aspects that affect the household participation and food security of UPSNP beneficiary households in Addis Ababa.

$$Y1 = f(X1, X2, X3, X4, X5, X6, X7, \dots, X15, E)$$

Where:

Y1 = household participation; 1 if the respondent is participant, 0 otherwise

X1 = Sex of household head; 1 if male, 0 female.

X2 = Age of household head; in number and continuous

X3 = Marital Status of household head; 1 if the household head is Unmarried, „2“ for Married, „3“ for Divorced, „4“ for Widowed, and „5“ for Separated.

X4 = Family size of household head; in number and continuous

X5 = Dependency ratio of household head; in number and constant 34

X6 = Educational level of household head; 1 if the households Did not attend formal education, „2“ for reading and writing, „3“ for Completed Primary school, „4“ for Completed High school, „5“ for Completed higher institution education and „6“ for Diploma and above.

X7 = Health status of HHH; 1 if the respondent is healthy, 0 otherwise

The explicit estimable binominal model is formulated to determine UPSNP household participation and its effect on food security.

$$Y1 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X1 + \beta_2 X2 + \beta_3 X3 + \beta_4 X4 + \beta_5 X5 + \beta_6 X6 + \beta_7 X7 + \dots + \beta_{15} X15 + e$$

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATIONS RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Introduction

The overall aspect of these research findings and assessment of the UPSNP performance and the broad elements of the beneficiary's attitude towards the project and this section is organized to present the general data interpretations and review conducted throughout the research time guideline and survey about PSNP beneficiaries who were participated as a research sample in the specified scope of the research. The data was collected, analyzed, and presented through questionnaires and personnel who play a crucial role in informant interviews. The first section of this chapter offers general information from the respondents' demographic aspects. The second section in this chapter is on the analysis, presentation, and interpretation of relevant relationships of the collected data under investigation of the survey conducted. The production and performance were in line with the study's objective. Since a descriptive research design was used in this study, this chapter carried out a descriptive analysis. Descriptive analysis was first done using the percentiles and frequencies for each research objective.

4.2. The Response Rate of Questionnaire

The researcher targeted a sample of 314 PSNP beneficiaries, of which 292 responded according to the survey. This represented a 93 % response rate, as shown in Table 4.1 below. According to Babbie (2002), a reliable response rate for data analysis posited that any response of 50 % and above is considered appropriate for further research. And, it is possible to generalize as the response rate indicates all of the respondents who participated were single to improve the program for the future benefits the project may present based on the study and its findings.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Number	Respondents' category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Responded	292	93
2	Did not responded	22	7
Total		314	100

Source: SPSS output, (2022)

4.3. Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Within this section, as the population size indicated, the overall respondents of the study were meant to be 314 Beneficiaries. Somehow the study conducted its administered questionnaires in the form of a survey for 292, as table 4.1 illustrates in the above section of this chapter, beginning with beneficiaries in nine different clusters. The demographic variables (such as sex, age, marital status, and educational background) and socio-economic variables, including social responsibility and respondents' level of education, were briefly presented.

Table 4.2: General Information of the respondents

Item		Frequency	Percent
Gender of respondents	Female	181	62
	Male	111	38
Age of respondent	<20 years old	14	4.8
	21 to 40 years old	41	14.0
	41 to 50 years old	98	33.6
	51 to 60 years old	112	38.4
	>60 years old	27	9.2
Educational background of respondents	None educated	69	23.6
	Elementary completed	126	43.2
	Secondary school	42	14.4
	Certificate	55	18.8
Marital status	Married	98	33.6
	Divorced	29	9.9
	Widowed	139	47.6
	Separated	26	8.9
Total		292	100.0

Source: SPSS output, (2022)

The data was sought on whether respondents were males or females. The study found it essential to analyze the gender distribution of the respondent to compare the level of participation in respondents. The study gave no preferential consideration to none of the genders in selecting respondents. Respondents were asked to indicate their gender. The findings of the males made the minority of the respondents at 111 (38%) and the majority females at 181 (62%), as shown in the above table. Respondents were asked to indicate their age group in years. This was done to understand the age distribution of the respondents since an individual's age was not a consideration in the selection of respondents in this study. Age groups were classified into three categories: as we see in the above table, less than 20 years 14 (4.8%), 21-40 years old 41 (14%), 41-50 years old 98 (33.6%), 51-60 years old 112 (38.4) and above 61 years old 27 (9.2). This confirms that 51-60 (38.4%) of respondents were the oldest. Regarding the age distribution of the respondent's majority of them were found at old age.

The respondents were asked to indicate their highest level of education. The respondent's level of education was considered necessary in this study regarding responding to the research instruments and understanding the effect of food security. The study sought to establish the educational level of respondents from the findings of the respondents non-educated 69 (23 %) elementary complete 126 (43.2%), the secondary school had 42 (14.4%) certificates 55 (18.8%) were the majority of them with elementary complete 126 (43.2%) as shown in the table above.

The study sought to establish the marital status of respondents from the findings; of the respondents, married 98 (233.6 %), followed by those the divorced 29 (9.9%), Widowed 139 (47.6%), and Separated 28 (8.9%) as shown and to establish the marital status from the findings of the respondents and the majority of the 139 (47.6 %) the Widowed of the result as shown at the above table.

4.4. Determinants of the food security

Table 4.3: Determinants of food security

Items		Frequency	Percent
What are the factors of food insecurity condition in Woreda eight?	Over populated	19	6.5
	Live in poor population in the area	249	85.3
	Over unemployment	24	8.2
What are the effects of UPSNP on food security status of beneficiary in Woreda eight?	Over unemployment	138	47.3
	Live high public workers	154	52.7
	Total	292	100.0

Source: SPSS output, (2022)

As the table above shows, the respondent's food insecurity condition in Woreda was the majority of the respondents said that 249 (85.3%). So, from this table, the researcher understands the factor of food insecurity conditions affected by the livelihood of poor population density in Woreda 8. Therefore the researcher understands that the safety net project/program implemented in the Woreda was correct. On the other hand, most respondents said that the effects of UPSNP on the food security status of beneficiaries with the project's implementation were live high public workers 154 (52.7 %). Therefore, the researcher understood from this table that the UPSNP food security program implementation beneficiaries were motivated to high public workers rather than over unemployment on projects.

4.5. The impacts of PSNP on Food Insecure Households

The aspects of the project's environmental, demographical and socioeconomic status of the respondents were assessed and the socioeconomic background the presented in this segment. It covers the length of respondents' participation in the safety net program in the project, the types of transfers they receive, their priorities or desires about PSNP transfers, respondents' current saving status, beneficiaries' use of cash assistance, and the impact of PSNP on household living standards and overall socioeconomic status of household beneficiaries before and after they

joined PSNP. Generally, this part gave us significant socio-economic changes (if there are) about what is going on there.

Table 4.4: The time Impacts of PSNP on food-insecure households

Items		Frequency	Percent
How long have you been under safety net program?	2-4 years	292	100.0
What type of transfer you are receiving from productive safety net program?	free cash aid	70	24.0
	cash for work employment	222	76.0
What is the preference of your household on PSNP transfer?	cash only	70	24.0
	public work only	137	46.9
	both cash and public work	85	29.1
If you have received food aid/direct support, for what purpose you used it?	we ate all the food	70	24.0
	Others	222	76.0
Have you started saving money?	Yes	222	76.0
	No	70	24.0
If “yes”, in which institution?	informal institution e.g. ikub	70	24.0
	formal institution like micro finance or bank	222	76.0
What do you think the impacts of PSNP in reducing food insecurity for rural people?	no positive impact	194	66.4
	it has some positive impact	69	23.6
	it has big positive impacts	29	9.9
How important do you think being beneficiary of safety net program?	not sure	55	18.8
	Important	84	28.8
	very important	153	52.4
Based on your experience, how do you rate this program?	slightly good	139	47.6
	very good	153	52.4
Has the program improved your income/standard of living?	not sure	56	19.2
	Improved	84	28.8
	improved a lot	152	52.1
To what extent is the program effective?	very low	41	14.0
	Low	69	23.6
	not sure	84	28.8
	Moderate	28	9.6
	High	70	24.0
N=292			

Source: SPSS output, (2022)

According to table 4.4, the majority of respondents that have remained in the safety net public works for 2-4 years are 292 (100%), implying the overall the accessible respondents from the targeted. So, the direct support beneficiaries who stayed not more than five years and more in the project. Even though it is widely believed that a household was on the program for three years before it is found to be eligible for graduation or when it has achieved food security. Therefore, the study's finding shows that once the projects were started, they were not being completed according to their intended time.

As shown in the above table, the productive safety net program respondents were asked about the type of transfer they were 70 (24 %), and 222 (76 %) received free cash aid and cash for work, respectively. So, the majority of the respondents recognized cash for work or public work urban productive safety net project to support.

Regarding the table above, on the preference of households for PSNP transfer, the respondents sought cash only 70 (24 %), public work only 137 (46.9 %), and both cash and public work uncertainly 85 (29.1%) in the Woreda respectively. So, the majority of respondents of household preferences for PSNP transfer were public work only and cash only, respectively. Therefore, the study's findings conclude the researcher's UPSNP project implemented the write way because a safety net was created to help the needy directly and allow them to work for a living.

The majority of the respondents said that we ate all the food and received food aid/direct support, 70 (24%) and 222 (76%) of them. So, the study sought that food they received food aid/direct was performed correctly in the study area and succeeded in the safety net project.

Regarding the above table, most respondents said that saving money in the institution of micro finance & bank 222 (70%) and the other 70 (24%) is not saving money. Therefore, the researchers conclude that the study's findings sought the projects of secure food households in money-saving were to be implemented in a good way.

The majority of respondents in the above table showed the impacts of PSNP in reducing food insecurity for rural people with no positive impact 194 (66.4%), 69 (23.6%) showed it has some

positive effect, and 29 (9.9%) showed it has significant positive impacts. So, the researcher understood that in urban areas was to positive impact than in rural areas, i.e., to implement PSNP projects in urban areas the food security in the study area because most of the respondents sought those with a positive impact.

The above tables of the respondents said for the beneficiary of safety net program process were the study indicates that the minimum respondents they said not sure 55 (18.8%), Important 84 (28.8 %) and very important 153 (52.4 %). Therefore, most respondents sought that the project was significant.

Regarding the above table, the respondents said that the program's experience rate was slightly good at 139 (47.6) and very good at 153 (52.4). Therefore in the study, the researchers understood that the experience rate of the program was not the factor in the food security in the study area because the majority of the respondents said that very good.

The majority of the respondents said that the program improved the standard of living household in productive safety net program was minimum respondent said not sure 56 (19.2), Improved 84 (28.8 %), improved a lot 152 (52.1 %) respectively. So, in the study, the researchers understood that the program improved the income/standard of living was not the factor in the food security in the study area because the majority of the respondents said that the income/standard of living improved households a lot.

The above tables on the study indicate that the respondents said the extent of the projects practical was very low 41 (14%), Low, 69 (23.6%), not sure, 84 (28.8%), Moderate, 28 (9.6%), and High 70 (24%). Therefore in the study, the researchers understood that the extent of the program's effectiveness was the factor in the project's success in the sub-city because the majority of the respondents sought to what extent the program was effective, not sure.

The result of this study is supported by the previous research conducted by some scholars; projects frequently the UPSNP helped beneficiary households improve their income and food security/access status during the one-year assistance period in the year under study (Misgana, 2018).

4.6. Socio-economic status of beneficiaries before and after Joining PSNP

The research has conducted an additional assessment of the project beneficiaries before and after joining the project. And the overall data surveyed are represented in table 4.5, described below. The beneficiaries selected for the survey as respondents illustrated their fillings in general eleven statements about the PSNP to compare their living standards before and after joining PSNP. So, the survey result is depicted in the table represented below.

Table 4.5. Socio-economic status of beneficiaries before and after Joining PSNP

Item	N	Yes	No
Are you consuming better food than before joining PSNP?	292	229 (100)	0 (0)
Have you stopped selling equipment and other assets after joining PSNP?	292	250 (85.6)	42 (14.4)
Have you sent more children to school than before joining PSNP?	292	111 (38)	181 (62)
Have you invested more money after joining PSNP?	292	292 (100)	0 (0)
Have you acquired skills, knowledge, and experiences that were help you change your life before joining PSNP?	292	111 (38)	181 (62)
Have you collected sustainable assets for your family after joining PSNP?	292	28 (9.6)	264 (90.4)
Have you increased your own food production to feed your family than before joining PSNP?	292	265 (90.8)	27 (9.2)
Have you improved your health-related issues after joining PSNP?	292	180 (61.6)	112 (38.4)
Do you have alternative employment opportunities than before joining PSNP?	292	0 (0)	292 (100)
Have you started trade practice after joining PSNP?	292	154 (52.7)	138 (47.3)
Have you had more assets than before joining PSNP?	292	182 (62.3)	110 (37.7)

Source: SPSS output, (2022)

According to table 4.5, most respondents said yes for consuming better food than before joining PSNP 229 (100 %), which implies the overall of the accessible respondents from the targeted. So, the beneficiaries consuming better food than before joining PSNP more in the project.

As shown in the above table the majority respondents they said yes 250 (85.6 %) and the minority respondents they said no 42 (14.4 %) for stopped selling equipment and other assets after joining PSNP. Therefore, from this the researcher understood that after joining PSNP, beneficiaries they were stopped selling equipment and other assets. On the other hand the researcher understood that the beneficiaries were on the system of direct support by the project.

Regarding to the table above, the minority respondents they said yes 111 (38 %) and the majority respondents they said no 181 (42 %) for the sent more children to school than before joining PSNP. Therefore, from this the researcher understood that before joining PSNP, beneficiaries they were no sent more children to school.

The majority of the respondents they said yes, 292 (100 %) and none of them respondents they said no for the invested more money after joining PSNP. Therefore, from this the researcher understood that after joining PSNP, beneficiaries they were invested more money. On the other hand, the researcher understood that the beneficiaries were profitable from the project support.

Regarding the table above, the minority respondents said yes, 111 (38 %), and the majority of respondents said no, 181 (42 %), for the acquired skills, knowledge, and experiences that helped to change the life of beneficiaries before joining the Project. Therefore, from this, the researcher understood that acquired skills, knowledge, and experiences that did not help to change the life of beneficiaries before joining the project.

As shown in the table above, the minority respondents said yes, 28 (9.6%), and the majority of respondents said no, 264 (90.4%) for the collected sustainable assets for the family after joining PSNP. Therefore, most of the respondents sought that they had not collected sustainable investments for the family after joining the project. So this indicates that the project program is implemented based on its project plan, and the supporters get the benefit.

The majority of the respondents said yes, 265 (90.8%), and the minority respondents said no, 27 (9.2%), to the increased food production to feed their families than before joining PSNP. Therefore, the researcher understood that before joining PSNP, the beneficiaries were raised the food production to feed their family.

As the above table indicates, most respondents said yes, 180 (61.6%), and the minority respondents said no, 112 (38.4%), to improve their health-related issues after joining PSNP. So, the study's finding implies that after joining the project, the beneficiaries improved their health-related issues.

Most respondents said no, 292 (100 %), and none said yes to the alternative employment opportunities before joining the project. Therefore, the study found that before joining the program, the beneficiaries did not have an alternative chance for employment. Instead, after joining the project, they got an alternative employment opportunity.

Based on the above table, the researcher understood that more and fewer respondents said yes and no respectively for starting trade practice after joining and more assets than before joining PSNP projects. So, from this, the researcher deduces that after and before joining the project program, they started trade practice, and they get more assets.

4.7. Attitudes of the Community towards the Program

In this section of the chapter, the study surveyed with the use of the five-point Likert scale questions format to assess the beneficiary communities' attitudes towards the PSNP; this segment addresses the attitudes of the study groups toward PSNP and its overall progress, such as the sum of payment, working time, help scheduling, social services (education, health), women's engagement, men and women's contact in particular in public work.

Table 4.6. Attitudes of the Community towards PSNP

Attitudes of the Community towards PSNP							
Item	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree	Mean	Standard Deviation
Now I have the resources from PSNP to do my job	61 (20.9)	30 (10.3)	51 (17.5)	103 (35.3)	47 (16.1)	3.2	1.4
I receive the right amount of cash/food at the right time	30 (10.3)	80 (27.4)	81 (27.7)	67 (22.9)	34 (11.6)	3.0	1.2
The amount of work is fair	47 (16.1)	57 (19.5)	83 (28.4)	84 (28.8)	21 (7.2)	2.9	1.2
I am aware of the importance of PSNP for me	36 (12.3)	41 (14)	41 (14)	110 (37.7)	64 (21.9)	3.4	1.3
Now I feel I can feed my family	12 (4.1)	35 (12)	36 (12.3)	116 (39.7)	93 (31.8)	3.8	1.1
PSNP helped me to send my children to school	36 (12.3)	40 (13.7)	36 (12.3)	99 (33.9)	81 (27.7)	3.5	1.4
Now I can buy further beneficial assets because of PSNP	42 (14.4)	35 (12)	58 (19.9)	89 (30.5)	68 (23.3)	3.4	1.3
It increased food availability for my family	29 (9.9)	55 (18.8)	75 (25.7)	76 (26)	57 (19.5)	3.3	1.3
I can pay for social obligations like Idir, Ikub, and Mahiber.	18 (6.2)	59 (20.2)	24 (8.2)	112 (38.4)	79 (27.1)	3.3	1.2
Women are empowered because of PSNP	12 (4.1)	36 (12.3)	60 (20.5)	120 (41.1)	64 (21.9)	3.6	1.1
Women participation in public work is acknowledged	29 (9.9)	55 (18.8)	75 (25.7)	76 (26)	57 (19.5)	3.3	1.3
It creates good communication between men and women	18 (6.2)	59 (20.2)	24 (8.2)	112 (38.4)	79 (27.1)	3.6	1.2
In general, PSNP gave me the opportunity to change my family's life	12(4.1)	36(12.3)	60(20.5)	120(41.1)	64(21.9)	3.3	1.1
N= 292							

Source: SPSS output, (2022)

The majority of the respondents said they agreed with the resources from PSNP to do those jobs 103 (35.3%), the minority respondents were to disagree 30 (10.3%). Therefore, finding of the

study sought those resources from PSNP to do those job were to properly perform in the Addis Ketma sub city and its assessment on food security.

Regarding the above table the majority of the respondents said uncertainly to receive the right amount of cash/food at the right time 81 (27.7 %), and the minority respondents were strongly disagree, 30 (10.3%). So, the finding of the study sought that receiving the right amount of cash/food at the right time was not properly performed in the Addis Ketma sub-city and its assessment of food security.

As the above table indicates, the majority of the respondents agreed that the amount of work is fair, 84 (28.8 %), while the minority respondents strongly agreed 21 (7.2 %). Therefore, the finding of the study sought that the amount of work is fair were to adequately perform in the Addis Ketma sub-city and its assessment of the food security.

The majority of the respondents said they agree for the awareness of the importance of PSNP 110 (37.7), and the minority of respondents were to agree 36 (12.3%) strongly. So, the study sought that awareness of the importance of the project was properly performed in the implemented area and its food security assessment.

As shown in the table above, they feel as can feed their family the majority of respondents they said that agreed 116 (39.7%), and the minority respondents were strongly agree with 12 (4.1 %). Therefore in the study, the researchers understood that they felt as can feed their families was not a factor in the food security in the Woreda because the majority of the respondents said that they agreed.

The above tables of the respondents said that they agreed 89 (30.5 %) and disagreed with 35 (12 %). So this indicates that the majority of respondents indicate the beneficiaries can buy other beneficial assets because of PSNP. Still, the minimum of respondents they said disagree with buying other beneficial assets.

Based on the table above, the majority and minority respondents agreed 76 (26 %) and strongly disagreed 29 (9.9 %), respectively. Therefore, the researcher understood that the project increased food availability for the beneficiary families.

The above tables of the respondents said that they agree 112 (38.4 %) and strongly disagree with 18 (6.2 %). So this indicates that most respondents could pay for social obligations like Idir, Ikub, and Mahiber. Therefore, the project beneficiaries got more benefits from the project.

Based on the table above, the majority and minority respondents said they agree 120 (41.1%) and strongly disagree 12 (4.1%), respectively. Therefore, the researcher understood that the project empowered women because of PSNP for the beneficiary.

Based on the table above, the majority and minority respondents agreed 76 (26%) and strongly disagreed 29 (9.9%), respectively. So, from this, the researcher understood that the project women's participation in public work for the beneficiary.

As shown in the table above, the project creates good communication between men and women the respondents they sought that strongly agree 112 (38.4) and strongly disagree 18 (6.2 %) were the majority and the minority respectively. So, from this the study indicates that the minimum respondents they said strongly disagree and maximum respondents they said strongly agree for project creates good communication between men and women, and PSNP allowed changing their family's life. Therefore, in the study, the researchers understood that there were good communication between men and women and PSNP allowed them to change their family's life.

4.7. Interviewee Summary

The interview was conducted with various beneficiaries; however, the study was undertaken by only one beneficiary in one cluster because of the time constraint. The study was conducted nine interviewees. This summary shows the general interviewee findings according to the interviewee questions.

1. Can you explain the Cause of food security problems and conditions in this Woreda?

Most interviewees replied that employment conditions and inflation are the problem's main requirements. The project has ended for the previous (first phase) beneficiaries. Somehow, they claim that after the termination of the project's first phase, they are in the same problem they previously were into. One respondent replied “. . . I get 1,000 ETB, and I have five family members somehow; they might get daily labor work or not get it. Sometimes two or three days a

week, we couldn't get enough meals to go around. We spend the night on an empty stomach and go to bed. I wish if I can get a decent job, and sometimes I wish PSNP continues to employ us as a public worker . . .”

2. What are the main benefits that the UPSNP offers for you and the community around the Wereda you live in?

The project mainly conducted several activities they said *“Safety Net conducted various activities that help the community as well as the beneficiaries like me and primarily the removal of solid waste within the villages I lived in was improved by the project, and the project was constructing toilets for the public use, and I hired and saw that they were installing SATO toilet sets within the Wereda which is a great use within the community and the beneficiaries. “* During the interview, I saw the installed SATO toilet sets, and they improved by trapping the unpleasant smells and unwanted insects. And as the Wereda PSNP office indicated, the PSNP aims for 595 SAYTO sets to install. Until this research paper concluded its interview and data gathering, the program had already installed 425 SATO sets around the Wereda.



Fig. 4.1. Installed SATO toilet set

3. What do you think PSNP could do for the future?

Most of them who get to be interviewed view the project's continuity by creating employment opportunities for the previous beneficiaries. One interviewee said that “After the end of the first phase of the program, the implementers notify the first phase beneficiaries employed by the project are graduated we don’t have anything we were forced to go back to the previous lives we used to live before joining the project, and the program must have another mechanism to help us.” And another interviewee stressed that “Safety net has given us a micro business startup fund of 14,600 ETB, it is true, but during that time, the spread of the pandemic coronavirus was imminent; we used that money to support our family because many shops were closed, and things were expensive. We didn’t use the money for a business startup as the project intended for us to use it. That was the main problem”. “There are several beneficiaries whom the PSNP supported, and somehow, the end of the first phase has ended the activities they used to be engaged with and are at home. This was made them weak, especially the women who used to be at home and never used to work in any places”.

According to the previous interview response, the PSNP has helped a vast number of communities to develop working habits and ethics, especially women.

4.8. Correlation Matrix

The researcher choice the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient too often to observe to urban productive safety net program beneficiaries' livelihood and food security status assessment in Addis Ketema Sub-City Woreda 8, which is a measure of the strength and direction of association that exists between two continuous variables. The Pearson correlation generates a coefficient called the Pearson correlation coefficient, denoted as r . The Pearson correlation coefficient, r , indicates how far away all these data points are to this line of best fit. Its value can range from -1 for a perfect negative linear relationship to +1 for a perfect positive linear relationship. A value of 0 (zero) indicates no relationship between two factors.

Table 4.7: Rule of thumb for about the strength of correlation coefficient

Range of Coefficient Description of Strength	Range of Coefficient Description of Strength
± 0.81 to ± 1.00	Very Strong
± 0.61 to ± 0.80	Strong

±0.41 to ±0.60	Moderate
±0.21 to ±0.40	Weak
±0.00 to ±0.20	None

Source: Bhattacharjee, (2012)

Table 4.8: Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient

Correlations				
Pearson Correlation	Food security	PDS	MAR	BPSNP
Food security	1			
Permanent Direct Support	.807**	1		
Minimum Recommended daily Allowance (public work)	.708**	.619**	1	
Benefiters of livelihood Productive Safety Net Program	.681**	.582**	.803**	1
Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
N	292	292	292	292
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).				

Source: SPSS output researcher survey data, (2022)

The outputs can be evidenced from the correlation matrix table 4.8. Above is a positive and significant relationship between the factors, and all correlation coefficients are statistically significant at a 99 percent confidence level. This implies that at a 1 percent level of significance. As to the magnitude of the correlation scores are concerned, the following points can be supposed.

The Pearson Correlation Analyses were employed among factors that show the correlation analyses among all constructs to urban productive safety net program beneficiaries' livelihood and food security status assessment in Addis Ketema Sub-City Woreda 8. The first column of the correlation analysis result table shows that the relationship between the explanatory variables such as permanent direct support factors, minimum recommended daily allowance (public work) factors, and benefits of livelihood Productive Safety Net Program factors have a positive relationship with dependent variable food security.

According to Bhattacharjee (2012), the above table, the result shows that there are significant positive correlations the variable permanent direct support was highly very strong positive correlation with food security as the Pearson correlation coefficient explained it ($r = .807$, $P < 0.01$). The second variable analyzed for correlation was the minimum recommended daily allowance (public work). It was a very strong positive related to food security as the Pearson correlation coefficient explained it ($r = .708$, $P < 0.01$). The third explanatory variable, beneficiaries of livelihood Productive Safety Net Program, is strongly related to food security as the Pearson correlation coefficient explained it ($r = .681$, $P < 0.01$) respectively.

4.9. Liner Regression Analysis

Table 4.9: Model summary independent variables as predictors of food security project

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.856 ^a	.733	.730	2.63569

a. Predictors: (Constant), BPSNP, PSP, MAR

b. Dependent Variable: FS

Source: SPSS output researcher survey data, (2022)

This study conducted a multiple regression analysis to test the relationship among variables, i.e., dependent and independent variables. The research was done to establish the specific urban productive safety net program beneficiaries' food security status assessment in Addis ketema Sub-City Woreda eight.

A regression analysis results are presented in the above model summary table; the result as shown in the model summary designates that explained 73.3% of the change in beneficiaries' food security status of Addis ketema Sub-City Woreda eight. The remaining 22.7 % of the variance is explained by other factors not included in this study. The coefficient of multiple determinations (R^2) was estimated at 0.733, and the adjusted R^2 value also was 0.730. This means that 73.3% of the variation in the dependent variables is explained by the explanatory variables included in the model. Furthermore, the adjusted R^2 of 73.0%, which is significant, has further consolidated

the model's goodness; hence, it is the econometric significant and reliable. This showed that the model is fitted, and its goodness indicates the determinations of dependent variable explanations.

Table 4.10: ANOVA table

ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
¹ Regression	5495.910	3	1831.970	263.711	.000 ^b
Residual	2000.701	288	6.947		
Total	7496.611	291			

a. Dependent Variable: Food security

b. Predictors: (Constant), BPSNP, PSP, MAR

Source: SPSS output researcher survey data, (2022)

From above table 4.12, The F-ratio found in the ANOVA table measures the probability of chance departure from a straight line. The significance value is 0.000 which is less than 0.05; thus the model is statistical significance in predicting how the project livelihood food security status in Addis ketema Sub-City Woreda eight be necessary.

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-3.945	.799		-4.936	.000
	Permanent Direct Support	.529	.036	.573	14.538	.000
	Minimum Recommended daily Allowance (public work)	.138	.035	.209	3.888	.000
	Benefiters of livelihood Productive Safety Net Program	.142	.041	.180	3.459	.001

a. Dependent Variable: Food security
b. Independent variable: PDS,MRDA,BLPSNP
** significant at 1% level
* significant at 5%level

Table 4.11: Coefficient (a) Independent variables as Predictors to the food security

Source: SPSS output researcher survey data, (2022)

The predicted food security in Addis Ketma sub city Woreda 8 = -3.945 at sig 0.000, (permanent direct support factors) + 0.529 at sig 0.000, (Minimum recommended daily allowance or public work factor) +0.138 at sig 0.000 and (Benefiters of livelihood Productive Safety Net Program factor) +0.142 ant sig 0.001 as shown on table 4.11 on discussion part. Hence, the food security factors contribute the largest impact on the project of urban productive safety net program compared to the other independent factors. The positive and the significance level p value = <0.05. So, the majority of hypotheses are a positive and significant relationship with the project of food security. Therefore all of them accepted and supported the study.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Summary

The data was sought on whether respondents were males or females. From the findings of the study, the majority of the respondents were females at 181 (62 %). With regards to the age distributions of the respondent's majority of them were female. This was done to understand the age distribution of the respondents since an individual's age was not a consideration in the selection of respondents in this study. From the findings of the study, the minorities of the respondents were 51-60 years old 112 (38.4). Regarding the age distribution of the respondents, most of them were found at old age. The study sought to establish the educational level minority of respondents were in secondary school completed, and the majority of them elementary completed 126 (43.2 %). From the findings, the study sought to establish the marital statuses of respondents' the majority of them were Widowed, 139 (47.6%).

So, overall, the finding of this study reveals that most of the variables were the time of impacts of PSNP on food-insecure households; mainly, the groups of eleven items in the analysis were to improve their UPSNP project of food security. Therefore, in the study, the researchers understood that the time of impacts of PSNP on food insecure households of the program was not the factor in the food security in the study area because most respondents said that food-insecure households are essential for the beneficiaries.

Therefore, from the eleven items, the researcher's findings understood that the Socio-economic status of beneficiaries before and after joining the project started trade practice, and they get more assets. So, in the study, the researchers understood that the Socioeconomic status of beneficiaries before and after joining the project was not a factor in the food security in the study area because the majority of the respondents said that food insecure socioeconomic status is important for the beneficiaries.

Generally, on the side of the findings on attitudes of the community towards the project program results was the total score of all thirty items about project indicate that the food security was not affected by the project completed within the assigned looking at the total score of all thirty items.

Therefore, the questionnaires were prepared in the form of positive, and the respondents also gave responses in the state of positive that menace the project safety net program is correctly essential for the beneficiaries.

The result of the correlation was that there were significant positive correlations. The variable permanent direct support had a strong positive correlation with food security, as explained by the Pearson correlation coefficient ($r = .807$, $P < 0.01$). The second variable analyzed for correlation was the minimum recommended daily allowance (public work). It was a very strong positive related to food security as the Pearson correlation coefficient explained it ($r = .708$, $P < 0.01$). The third explanatory variable, Benefiters of livelihood Productive Safety Net Program, was strongly positively related to food security as the Pearson correlation coefficient explained it ($r = .681$, $P < 0.01$) respectively.

The coefficient of regression to determinations (R^2) was estimated at 0.733, and the adjusted R^2 value also was 0.730. This means that 73.3% of the variation in the dependent variables is explained by the explanatory variables included in the model. Furthermore, the adjusted R^2 of 73.0%, which is significant, has further consolidated the model's goodness; hence, it is econometric substantial, and reliable. This shows that the model is fitted, and its goodness indicates the determinations of dependent variable explanations.

The F-ratio found in the ANOVA to measures the probability of chance departure from a straight line. The significance value is 0.000 which is less than 0.05; thus, the model is statistically significant in predicting the livelihood food security status in Addis Ketema Sub-City Woreda eight necessary.

The predicted food security in Addis Ketma sub city Woreda 8 = -3.945 at sig 0.000, (permanent direct support factors) + 0.529 at sig 0.000, (Minimum recommended daily allowance or public work factor) +0.138 at sig 0.000 and (Benefiters of livelihood Productive Safety Net Program factor) +0.142 ant sig 0.001 on discussion part of correlation. Hence, the food security factors contribute the largest impact on the project of urban productive safety net program compared to the other independent factors. The positive and the significance level p value ≤ 0.05 . So, the

majority of hypotheses are a positive and significant relationship with the project of food security. Therefore all of them accepted and supported the study.

5.2. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, part of the study was drawn based on the study's objectives, research questions, and interviews. Regarding the existence of household socio-demographic characteristics; social fertility attitude, infrastructural sector, access to credit, access to information, and implemented bodies in Addis Ketma sub-city Woreda 8, it is emphasized that the role of the existence of a clear household socio-demographic system is vital to food security and household system are implemented correctly.

The project of the safety Net program was assisting households in meeting their consumption needs by providing cash, public work, or a combination of both. The initiative expanded the amount of food and meals served. Food spending and consumption have also increased as a result of the program. By keeping the minimum level and smoothing consumption, PSNP has improved the food security status of the beneficiary households. The participation of beneficiary households in public work activities such as solid waste management and all these community-based infrastructures were helping in improving the livelihood of the community.

UPSNP contributes to the development path by delivering funds to recipients to alleviate poverty and by participating in public works projects to improve communities' living conditions. The program has offered a consistent and extra source of income for households with low and fluctuating incomes through cash distribution. Furthermore, monetary transfers have become increasingly vital for families with few or no income-earning members.

Household food security has aided in boosting the number of meals consumed each day and food availability through purchase. Most recipients who only stayed in the program for a year could explain their continued food insecurity. Furthermore, according to the regression results, UPSNP's cash transfer has a favorable and statistically significant association with food security. The cash allows the beneficiaries to purchase food, improving their food access status.

The program has the potential to reduce poverty; however, it has to work out to fill up its gaps using the feedback from its initial implementation. Besides, the program should work out the

time of cash delivery, targeting criteria that exclude the poor and the safety of the working conditions of the public workers.

This research concludes that UPSNP positively contributes to household food security status; pro-poor households who participated in UPSNP have moderately and mildly food insecurity.

5.3. Recommendations

The following recommendations were forwarded based on the household survey findings, interviewees, and questionnaires conducted in the study area.

Based on the study's formwork, the researcher recommends that the existence of PSNP emphasizes that household, socio-economic, public work, and direct support implemented is vital to the project of the food security program. So, household, socio-economic, public work, and direct support systems do not drop out and should be continued correctly in the study area.

The project was many people to use after two years in the study area, but the program should include all the Woreda people who lacked economy, unemployment, and public work.

Among the different items in the safety Net program distributed for all people who had poverty was not implemented correctly. So to improve the proper implementation of the safety Net program in the study area should be installed the expanding.

The program has become a reliable and supplemental source of income for households whose primary source of income is poor and fluctuating. The findings of this study, like those of other PSNP studies, demonstrate the insufficiency of the cash transfer to cover the fundamental needs of the beneficiaries. As a result, the transfer amount should be changed to reflect the present urban situation to assist the recipients in escaping poverty. The modification may help ameliorate the beneficiaries' income position after the decrease in the cash transfer amount.

Maintaining more income for the beneficiaries is one of the core objectives of the study. Fulfill this could be attended if the project defines and allocate the necessary conditions to be fulfilled and develop more applicable and realistic targeting requirements, Allocate working places, allocate alternative funds, create or facilitate market chains, define stakeholders, and maintain

regular training and developmental options according to age and academic level, the targeting requirements must be practical and contextual for the community that aims to serve and support the desired output from the application of the targeting activity.

According to the survey findings, there are no other sources of income saving the program. As a result, the program and the government should create alternative employment options and provide capacity-building training in trading activities for disadvantaged households to increase their income. Beneficiary households' participation in varied and asset-building livelihood options is critical to increasing their financial power and improving their economic power through the management and monitoring practices of locally constructed community development infrastructures.

Other factors to consider are that program participant households have a higher dependency ratio than non-participant households. Family size and age structure have an impact on this reliance ratio.

5.4. Suggestions for Future Study

The ground truths on the implementation of the project number of beneficiaries were higher dependency than non-participant households. So, future researchers should focus on the beneficiary households' participation in varied and asset-building livelihood options is critical to increasing their financial power and improving their economic power through the management and monitoring practices.

Secondly, in the study, the follow-up, involvement, and expansion of all poverty citizens in Woreda 8 addressed the PSNP project, including public work and direct support.

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Appendices
Appendix I
Questionnaire

Dear respondents,

I am a student at Addis Ababa University. I am undertaking a research entitled: Urban Productive Safety Net Program Beneficiaries Livelihood and Food Security Status Assessment in Addis Ketema Sub-City Woreda 8. Please, answer the questions that follow by ticking the appropriate option (if provided) or writing unrestrictedly for close-ended questions. Please answer all questions freely, but objectively.

So, your genuine, honest and timely response is vital for the accomplishment of this study on time. Therefore, I kindly ask you to give your response to items/questions carefully. Finally, I confirm you that the information that you share with me will be kept confidential and only used for the academic purpose. Thank you for your assistance and for sparing your precious time.

Sincerely,

Address

09-10-68-36-58

PART I. Demographic characteristics information

1. Gender of respondents

A. Female

B. Male

2. Age of respondent:

A. ≤ 20

B. 21 to 30

C. 31 to 40

D. 41 to 50

E. 51 to 60

F. ≥ 60

3. Educational background of respondents

- A. None educated
- B. Elementary completed
- C. Secondary completed
- D. Certificate
- E. Diploma holder
- F. Bachelor degree and above

4. Marital status

- A. Single
- B. Married
- C. divorced
- D. Widowed
- E. Separated

PART II. Questions on the Impacts of productive safety net program on Food Insecure Households

1. How long have you been under safety net program?

- A. \leq 1 year
- B. 2-4 year's
- C. 5-7 year's
- E. $>$ 7 years

2. What type of transfer you are receiving from productive safety net program? (please put “” mark for your answer)

- A. Free food aid
- B. Free cash aid
- C. Food for work employment
- D. Cash for work employment
- E. Other (please specify)

3. What is the preference of your household on PSNP transfer?

- A. Cash only
- B. public work only
- C. Both cash and public work
- E. Other (please specify)

4. If you have received food aid/direct support, for what purpose you used it?

- A. We ate all the food
 - B. We gave it to livestock for feed
 - C. We sold it for social obligation e.g. *mahiber, Iqub, Idir...*
 - D. We sold to buy livestock
 - E. We sold to save the money
 - F. We sold to rent land
 - G. Other (please mention)
5. Have you started saving money?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
6. If “yes”, in which institution?
- a) Informal institution e.g. Ikub
 - b) Formal institution like micro finance or bank
 - c) Both informal and formal institutions
7. What do you think the impacts of PSNP in reducing food insecurity for rural people?
- a) It has negative impacts
 - b) No positive impacts
 - c) Not sure
 - d) It has some positive impacts
 - e) It has big positive impacts
8. How important do you think being beneficiary of safety net program?
- a) Not very important
 - b) Not important
 - c) Not sure
 - d) Important
 - e) Very important
9. Based on your experience, how do you rate this program?
- a) Not good at all
 - b) Not good
 - c) Not sure

- d) Slightly good
- e) Very good

10. Has the program improved your income/standard of living?

- a) Not improved at all
- b) Not improved
- c) Not sure
- d) Improved
- e) Improved a lot

11. To what extent is the program effective?

- a) Very low
- b) Low
- c) Not sure
- d) Moderate
- e) High
- f) Very high

Part III. Questions that could Measure the Attitude of Respondents towards the Program

Please indicate a tick (✓) mark for your choice in the space provided to show your level agreement with the questions/items provided.

1. Strongly Disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neutral 4. Agree 5. Strongly Agree

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
Now I have the resources from PSNP to do my job					
I receive the right amount of cash/food at the right time					
The amount of work is fair					
I am aware of the importance of PSNP for me					
Now I feel I can feed my family					
PSNP helped me to send my children to school					

Now I can buy further livestock because of PSNP					
It increased food availability for my family					
I can pay for social obligations like <i>Idir, Ikub, and Mahiber</i> .					
Women are empowered because of PSNP					
Women participation in public work is acknowledged					
It creates good communication between men and women					
In general, PSNP gave me the opportunity to change my family's life					

Part IV. Four: Contrast Questions on Beneficiaries before and after Joining PSNP

The following questions contain items regarding beneficiaries before and after joining PSNP and please circle the answer in the space provided

Items	Yes	No
Are you consuming better food than before joining PSNP?	1	2
Have you stopped selling equipment and other assets after joining PSNP?	1	2
Have you sent more children to school than before joining PSNP?	1	2
Have you invested more money after joining PSNP?	1	2
Have you acquired skills, knowledge and experiences that will help you to change your life than before joining PSNP?	1	2
Have you collected sustainable assets for your family after joining PSNP?	1	2
Have you increased own food production to feed your family than before joining PSNP?	1	2
Have you improved your health related issues after joining PSNP?	1	2
Do you have alternative employment opportunities than before joining PSNP?	1	2
Have you started trade practice after joining PSNP?	1	2
Have you had more assets than before joining PSNP?	1	2

Part v. questions for food security

1. What are the factors of food insecurity condition in Woreda eight?
 - a. Over dense populated
 - b. live in poor population
 - c. over unemployment
2. What are the effects of UPSNP on food security status of beneficiary in Woreda eight?
 - a. Over unemployment
 - b. live high public workers

Appendix II

Interview Questionnaire

Part I. Specimen Letter of Consent

I am a student at Addis Ababa University. I am undertaking research entitled: Urban Productive Safety Net Program Beneficiaries Livelihood and Food Security Status Assessment in Addis ketema Sub-City Woreda 8. Please, answer the following questions by ticking the appropriate option (if provided) or writing unrestrictedly for open-ended questions. Please answer all questions freely but objectively.

So, your genuine, honest and timely response is vital for completing this study on time. Therefore, I kindly ask you to give your answer to items/questions carefully. Finally, I confirm that the information you share with me will be kept confidential and only used for academic purposes. Thank you for your assistance and for sparing your precious time.

Sincerely,

Address

】 09-10-68-36-58

Part VI. Guiding questions for semi-structured interview

1. Can you explain the causes of food insecurity condition in this Woreda?
2. What are developmental solutions?
3. Explain about the number of beneficiary individuals and households, females, and males, in the Woreda?
4. How do you assess the effect of UPSNP on the food security status of beneficiary households in this Woreda? (Changes/progress, effectiveness, limitations, challenges)
5. What looks like the perception of the UPSNP in this Woreda?

THANK YOU!